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Established 1887

36 Fare Cleared CAB for N.Y.C., K. Round Trip

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Federal Aviation Board cleared a \$268 New York-Lake Zurich round-trip fare for passengers that will be charged to compete with airlines to provide service to the city.

The five-member board Friday allowed a "standby" fare unless they can find a way to set a price to about \$280, which would be the current 22-day to London fare from \$350.

The board requires approval by the airlines because it is an international airline service. It seemed likely to the board that at least the portion of the decision would be endorsed.

Airlines whose "standby" fares were approved—Pan Am, World Airways, Trans World Airlines, British Airways, and others—have planned to start service Thursday, not to start until

the "standby" refers to as by which a would-be goes to the airport to on the chance that a plane is available when the airline is able to fill up it would bring in no

res will be obtainable on any basis—the passenger may a round-trip ticket himself on how long stay aboard. The Laker fare will be \$135 from New York to London and, below the dollar-pound rate, \$101 for the return.

Four competing airlines were \$146 to London and the return.

And Outlook Is Gloomy

Global Economy Called 'Unsatisfactory' by IMF

By Clyde H. Farnsworth Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—International Monetary Fund officials today said that the world economy was "unsatisfactory" because of rising unemployment and "subnormal" and widespread inflation.

The 12-year-old institution, which monitors economic and financial conditions in 184 countries, said in a report published last week that the world economy was "unsatisfactory" because of rising unemployment and "subnormal" and widespread inflation.

particular effort on the part of people to save gasoline," said John O'Leary, head of the Federal Energy Administration.

Imports are also up. Days before the peak driving season ended, the FEA announced that the U.S. imported 8.8 million barrels of crude oil a day during the first half of the year—31 percent more than the same period last year. The United States is now spending \$3.5 billion a month to import almost half the oil Americans consume.

Mr. Carter's energy policy-makers are troubled by these figures, which back up a summer

The \$20 difference reflects some basic differences in the service that will be offered. Laker will charge for meals on board while the other lines will provide food.

In addition, unless the British government accepts Laker's request for a change of airport, the Laker flights will operate out of Stansted Airport, more than 30 miles outside London, instead of Heathrow where the others will go. Laker has sought permission to operate from Gatwick, which is not as far out as Stansted and has railroad connections to central London.

The standby flights endorsed Friday will be a trial operation that will require further approval if they are to continue past the current expiration date of March 31. Furthermore, the number of seats available each week will be limited, as will the number of flights Laker has been authorized to operate.

The refusal of the CAB to approve the two other plans for competing with Laker reflected a desire by the members to protect supplemental or charter airlines from what major segments of the charter industry have warned could be a threat to their survival.

In recent hearings, the Justice Department testified to its belief that the package of competitors' proposals could be predatory. There has been widespread concern that the major carriers might offer their cut-rate bargains only long enough to ruin the Laker experiment, then revert to higher fares.

Officials of British Airways said yesterday that they would make vigorous efforts at the White House to override Friday's decision. The airline said that it puts limits on competition against Laker's fare.

Before dispatching the government's answer to the terrorists' demand, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred for many hours today with key ministers and officials and with the chief of the conservative opposition, Helmut Kohl.

The discussions of the "grand crisis staff" at the heavily guarded headquarters here came amid mounting fears for the life of Mr. Schleyer.

The last known evidence that he was alive—a handwritten note mentioning a broadcast that the kidnapped man was said to have heard—referred to Wednesday night.

The kidnapped industrialist's wife, Waltraud Schleyer, gleefully with the government in an interview today to save her husband's life. She said West Germany had enough moral strength to meet the challenge of its "national adversity" and therefore could afford to fulfill the terrorists' demands.

The text of Mrs. Schleyer's interview, to be published in tomorrow's issue of Bild, of Hamburg, was made available to other news media.

Mr. Payot, a 35-year-old lawyer, had first been mentioned by the kidnappers when they demanded that he and Martin Niemöller, the 85-year-old Protestant churchman, accompany 11 radical extremists on a flight to a country they would designate after being freed from jail.

The terrorists requested the release of the 11, 5 men and 6 women, as their price for sparing Mr. Schleyer's life. In the Cologne attack, the guerrillas killed Mr. Schleyer's driver and three police escorts.

On Friday, the Bonn government publicly proposed Mr. Payot as a middleman for negotiations with the kidnappers, after having obtained the human rights activists' agreement.

The kidnappers, who declared in a message to a Frankfurt news-

paper on Thursday that a "contact person" was superfluous, took their time acknowledging the government's proposal.

Today, Mr. Payot disclosed in Geneva that the kidnappers had made contact with him late last night. The communication, which he said contained "demands and precise deadlines," was immediately forwarded by him to the Bonn government.

The lawyer kept a promise to the Bonn government not to



United Press International. Relatives of the three West German policemen who were killed in the kidnapping last week of Cologne industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer mourn at memorial service at Baden-Wuerttemberg legislative building in Stuttgart Saturday. Policemen stand behind.

Bonn Asks Proof Schleyer Lives

German Abductors Renew Demands

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The kidnappers of a West German industrial leader, in their first move in 39 hours, restated their demands and set new deadlines, and the government in a reply at 5 p.m. requested new proof that the abducted man was still alive.

The head of the Swiss Human Rights League, Denis Payot of Geneva, served as a go-between in the contacts between the Bonn government and the urban guerrillas who abducted Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' and industry federations, in Cologne on Monday.

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The lawyer kept a promise to the Bonn government not to

divulge any details of the messages that went through his office. He did say that he has reason to believe the communication at 11:25 p.m. yesterday was authentic in contrast to some earlier ones that sounded spurious.

While the West German government maintained a rigorous news blackout, it was generally thought here that the terrorists had repeated their previous demand.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Home Rule Move Seen Near

Catalans' National Day Is Feted in Barcelona

By James M. Markham

BARCELONA, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Catalans are an unusual people who commemorate a stunning historic defeat as a day of national self-assertion and, today, in a festive mood, several hundred thousand of them marched through the heart of this graceful city in the biggest demonstration held in Spain since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco two years ago.

Under a warm sun, Barcelona was awash with flaming red-and-yellow Catalan flags—on buildings and held aloft—as well as the colors of other Spanish regions that are striving to assert their personalities in the post-Franco era: the Basque provinces, Galicia, Andalusia, the Canary Islands, Extremadura and others.

Singing his Segadors, the haunting national song of Catalonia, a seven-block-long crowd marched down the broad Paseo de Gaudí and cheered what appears to be the imminent restoration of an ancient home rule body called the Generalitat.

The annual march, which last year was only permitted on the outskirts of Barcelona, was a symbolic affirmation of the progress that the Catalans have made through peaceful means toward securing the Generalitat, abolished by Gen. Franco in 1938 as the tide of the Civil War turned in his favor.

Diverse Regions

But the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez has moved gingerly on conceding autonomy to Spain's diverse regions, fearing a backlash from the centralist-minded military establishment, and the Catalans know that at first they are going to be given what some have dubbed "a decaffeinated Generalitat."

Even so, it has not dampened the euphoria that has prevailed in Barcelona for the last two days. Cars and trucks festooned with Catalan flags have roared through the streets beeping their horns, the city's tree-shaded pedestrian walkway, Las Ramblas, has been choked with clapping and singing celebrants, and heroes of the past, such as Luis Companys, a president of the Generalitat shot by Gen. Franco in 1940, have been cheered.

"I can remember when people were sent to jail for speaking in Catalan," said a Catalan journalist, a bit glumly from the display of regional feeling. "And now this!"

All over, there was a striking abundance of the flags of the defunct Second Republic—a measure of the strong, lingering republican sentiments here—but no jeers were directed against King Juan Carlos. Some youths (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

W. Germans Find Cholera Victim

STUTTGART, West Germany, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The Baden-Wuerttemberg State Ministry of Social Affairs said today that a West German truck driver is feared to have cholera.

A spokesman said that the man was in Iraq last month and drove his truck through Turkey on the way home.

"Medical examinations indicate that the man is suffering from cholera," the spokesman said. He said that the man has had contact only with his family since his return from the Middle East trip.

Many experts, like Standard Oil Co. of Ohio's Don Maxwell, said that summer gasoline demand slightly exceeded expectations. "I think people are driving the way they would have whether Carter said anything or not," Mr. Maxwell added.

To a great extent the administration concedes this. While Americans were setting new driving records, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger often opened his congressional testimony by remarking that "The American people do not understand shortages."

Mr. Binsted offered another reason for the failure of con-

servation measures at the gasoline pump. "Now can people really believe there is a shortage of energy the way we are coming at them trying to sell it?"

Mansfield Criticism

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield has criticized Americans for "trying to avoid any kind of sacrifice" to alleviate the energy crisis, thus passing the problem on to their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Mansfield said Friday that the large U.S. trade deficit could be attributed to this U.S. attitude rather than to a Japanese export drive.

Byrd Says Credibility Is Lost Majority Leader in Senate Says Lance Should Resign

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Any hope that Bert Lance may have had of holding on to his position as budget director was all but ended yesterday as Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said his effectiveness had been destroyed and he should resign.

In both the White House and the Office of Management and Budget, officials told the Los Angeles Times that the only question remaining about Mr. Lance's survival is whether he will resign before or after he is scheduled to testify Thursday before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

"Mr. Lance's effectiveness has been destroyed," Sen. Byrd said at a news conference. "The cloud of suspicion is continuing to broaden and it will not be possible for him to regain his credibility. It is inevitable that he will resign. I think he should have his say before the committee and then resign."

President Carter, responding to reporters' questions in New Jersey, where he was campaigning for the re-election of Gov. Brendan Byrne, said of Sen. Byrd's comment:

"It was a balanced statement and obviously I respect the opinion of people like Sen. Byrd. But I agree with him that Bert Lance ought to have a chance to explain."

Comment Wednesday

Mr. Carter declined to comment on Sen. Byrd's call for Mr. Lance's resignation, but said he would answer questions about the Lance matter at a news conference Wednesday.

Asked whether he had known of various accusations of bank overdrafts and other irregular banking practices when he nominated the Atlanta banker to be OMB director, Mr. Carter said:

"I knew only that there had been a problem with the 74 campaign and that it had been resolved."

This was a reference to overdrafts on a Calhoun, Ga., bank that were used to finance Mr. Lance's unsuccessful race for governor of Georgia in 1974. A criminal investigation involving the overdrafts was closed by the Justice Department shortly before Mr. Carter announced his nomination of Mr. Lance.

A White House official said, "Every day that goes by now is just hurting Bert, it's hurting Jim [Carter]. I'm not even sure Bert can last until Thursday."

Another source, a close friend of Mr. Lance's, said, "Bert will

do the right thing and step down when he sees it's a disadvantage to the President to stay on. The political reality now is that regardless of fairness or whether the allegations against Bert are true or not, he is in an untenable position."

Meanwhile, Mr. Lance and his wife, Labele, were at their vacation home on Sea Island, Ga., where they were celebrating their 27th wedding anniversary and he was preparing his Senate testimony.

Even Mr. Lance, who until a few days ago insisted he was "in the battle to stay and to win," now sees the handwriting on the wall. Before leaving Washington Friday, he said he was "in the battle to stay regardless of the outcome."

In the White House, there is growing concern that the Lance matter not only is damaging Mr. Carter's image, but that it also is raising serious questions about how far the President has gone to protect his trusted friend and banker.

At his news conference, Sen. Byrd defended press coverage of the Lance matter. Asked if he thought the press had treated Mr. Lance unfairly, Sen. Byrd said:

"I think it is inevitable that these things will be said and believed by some. The press has a responsibility to investigate and report and I think it has fulfilled its responsibility in this instance. I don't think anyone

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

randum mentions no country by name, it was interpreted by specialists within and outside the government as a signal that the United States would look favorably on the sale of technology sought by the Chinese. China's defense-related technological needs are broad and include components for radar, jet engines, advanced satellite reconnaissance systems and military equipment.

Pentagon officials contended that Mr. Brown's decision, described as an interim policy pending final administration approval, had nothing to do with China's policy and was merely part of an overall discussion of the transfer of technology abroad. But several China watchers contended that the memorandum was linked to China policy.

This policy has been the subject of intense debate. Some officials have opposed the sale of military technology to China on the grounds that it would undermine U.S.-Soviet ties. Others contend that the United States would gain diplomatic advantage over the Soviet Union by selling military items to China.

Mr. Brown's memorandum was released by the Pentagon under unusual circumstances. It was distributed late Sept. 2, the Friday afternoon before the Labor Day weekend, when most reporters and officials had departed for the weekend. The memorandum was virtually ignored by the press but in the last few days word of the document spread among China watchers. Its issuance preceded the arrival of a Chinese trade delegation surveying U.S. technology.

Mr. Brown's five-page memorandum is based on the recommendations of a year-old report by a Defense Science Board task force dealing with controls on the export of technology.

Stirred Chinese Interest

According to China experts, the report stirred interest at China's liaison office in Washington. "Although the Chinese have an emphasis on self-reliance, they need the end products that our

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

grounds that the Cruise missile that could be launched from the B-52 would be a cheap but effective substitute for what would be gained by the B-1.

As a result, the Air Force—backed by Mr. Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff—wants to insure that the air-launched Cruise missile can be used to full effectiveness.

Up to now, in negotiations with the Russians, the United States had proposed that air-launched Cruise missiles be limited in range to 2,500 kilometers (1,500 miles). Cruise missiles are highly sophisticated drone aircraft that fly at low altitudes and at subsonic speeds.

They can carry either nuclear (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Orders Clamp on Spending For Urban Subway Projects

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Carter administration, wary of rapidly rising costs and anxious to reduce the federal budget, has ordered a slowdown in the construction of urban rail mass transit projects at a time when many cities are beginning their first ventures in subway construction.

Officials of the Urban Mass Transit Administration have told local officials that they may no longer count on federal aid in building extensive subway systems such as San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit or Washington's Metro.

"We have probably seen the last of the big regional subway projects," said Richard Page, administrator of the mass transit agency. "From now on, we'll expect an exhaustive examination of every possible alternative before rail is approved and then we'll want a justification of each segment before it is funded."

The immediate effects may be cutbacks in the plans of several large cities already building rapid transit systems, including Atlanta, Baltimore, Miami and Buffalo.

Honolulu, San Juan, Detroit and other cities are also in various stages of planning systems but federal officials say that they will be required to make strong cases to support the need for rail transit and must back up applications for federal funds with heavy local commitments to help build and operate the trains.

U.S. Gasoline Use Is Up Sharply Despite Carter's Pleas to Conserve

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP).—President Carter's exhortations to save energy, American gasoline this summer rates.

"We are not paying attention to the energy crisis," Carter said in July, on the lagging response as for energy conservation.

demand this summer the highest level since the Arab oil embargo, up at least month over August.

very little hard evidence there has been any

particular effort on the part of people to save gasoline," said John O'Leary, head of the Federal Energy Administration.

Imports are also up. Days before the peak driving season ended, the FEA announced that the U.S. imported 8.8 million barrels of crude oil a day during the first half of the year—31 percent more than the same period last year. The United States is now spending \$3.5 billion a month to import almost half the oil Americans consume.

Mr. Carter's energy policy-makers are troubled by these figures, which back up a summer

poll's finding that only one-third of Americans believe the U.S. energy outlook is as severe as the President claims.

Mr. O'Leary acknowledged that this attitude, along with the surge in summer driving, poses a threat to the President's energy package, which is now before the Senate. The problem, he said, is that "the administration is trying to do is not targeted to what happens this summer and winter."

This summer motorists missed Mr. Carter's "moral equivalent of war" to save energy. Instead they found—at least in some parts of the country—what the head of the National Congress of Petro-

leum Retailers, Charles Binsted, calls the equivalent of "old-time gas wars."

"The major oil companies were pushing product and pushing it hard," Mr. Binsted said, pointing to rental incentives and "outright pressure in other areas" reported by many of the 60,000 station operators he represents. Shell and Sun Oil were two companies, he said, that offered lower rents to stations that exceeded their gasoline sales targets.

The trend toward "gas only" stations and self-service islands in many parts of the country is another sign of the competition in the lucrative gasoline market.

Many experts, like Standard Oil Co. of Ohio's Don Maxwell, said that summer gasoline demand slightly exceeded expectations. "I think people are driving the way they would have whether Carter said anything or not," Mr. Maxwell added.

To a great extent the administration concedes this. While Americans were setting new driving records, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger often opened his congressional testimony by remarking that "The American people do not understand shortages."

Mr. Binsted offered another reason for the failure of con-

servation measures at the gasoline pump. "Now can people really believe there is a shortage of energy the way we are coming at them trying to sell it?"

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TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield has criticized Americans for "trying to avoid any kind of sacrifice" to alleviate the energy crisis, thus passing the problem on to their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Mansfield said Friday that the large U.S. trade deficit could be attributed to this U.S. attitude rather than to a Japanese export drive.

Georgians Differ on Explanation

2-Million Price on Lance Home

Norman Kempster
and Bryce Nelson
Sept. 11 (WP).—
Manna, the 60-room
house built by Bert
Lance, is for sale for \$2 million, a
talk of Atlanta real
estate circles. Mr. Lance's
wife, who has suggested
selling the house for the
same reason as the
house's effort to sell the

Details
on Social
Security Debt

Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON Sept. 11 (NYT).—
A Republican leader
proposed a comprehensive
plan for curbing the deficit
of the Social Security system by
cutting the Social Security
trust funds by \$2.5 million.

public plan, proposed
as a means to pick up
the tab for the Social Security
system, is a plan to cut the
Social Security trust funds by
\$2.5 million.

Democratic sources at
the Republican proposal
said it was the unlikely
chance of a Social Security
reform bill.

It would put a stop to
the practice of civil service
employees working for five
years before being paid for
their service.

Republican plan would
be paid by employers, and
the self-employed would
pay one per cent in

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(AP).—The U.S. Navy has
approved a maternity uniform
for its pregnant officers and
enlisted women. At present
the women must wear civilian
maternity clothing when on
duty.

The uniform was developed
in response to the desire of
Navy women for an attractive
and practical uniform which
would allow them to maintain
a more professional appearance
while performing military
duties during pregnancy, the
Navy said in an announcement
Friday.

Until two years ago the U.S.
military automatically dis-
charged a woman who became
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house for five times the amount
he paid for it comes amid the
controversy over his private bank-
ing dealings and his effort to
weather a financial crisis stem-
ming from the \$370,000 in annual
interest payments he must make
on loans totaling about \$5 million.

Some people in Atlanta say that
Mr. Lance and his wife, Labelle,
are insisting that the proposed
sale merely demonstrates Mr.
Lance's determination to remain
in Washington as President Car-
ter's director of the Office of
Management and Budget.

And despite the staggering ask-
ing price the Lances' real estate
agent, Douglas Elam, said that
interest had been expressed by
Europeans "who want to come
to Georgia and view this house
as an impressive place for their
dealings."

Another agent, however, said
that the only way the Lances
would get even \$1 million for the
house "would be if somebody buys
it because of who's lived in it,
like Elvis Presley's home."

Mr. Elam apparently is relying
on the fame of former occupants
to bring the highest price for a
residential building in Atlanta's
history. A news release from Mr.
Lance's firm states that President
Carter and Vice-President Walter
Montale and their families were
guests in the house on the same
occasion this year. Neighbors said
that Mr. Carter always stayed at
Butterfly Manna when he came
to Atlanta.

According to family friends, the
name of the Georgian-style man-
sion, with its 60 rooms, 7 1/2-
wooded acres, 17 ornate white
pillars and 14 baths, was chosen
because of Mrs. Lance's love for
butterflies. Manna is a gift from
heaven.

As for why the Lances are sell-
ing their home, many persons
here seem to agree with an
Atlanta real estate agent who
said, "A lot of people put a big
price on a house to bail them-
selves out of debt. I understand
that is the case here."

Mr. Lance's friends dis-
agree. "Labelle had it in her mind
to sell the house before she went
to Washington," said Martha Styron,
who like Mr. Lance is a leader
in the Peachtree Methodist
Church. "Labelle's not short of
money and Bert's not either."

As for Mr. Lance's political
troubles, there is a common belief
that he is estimated

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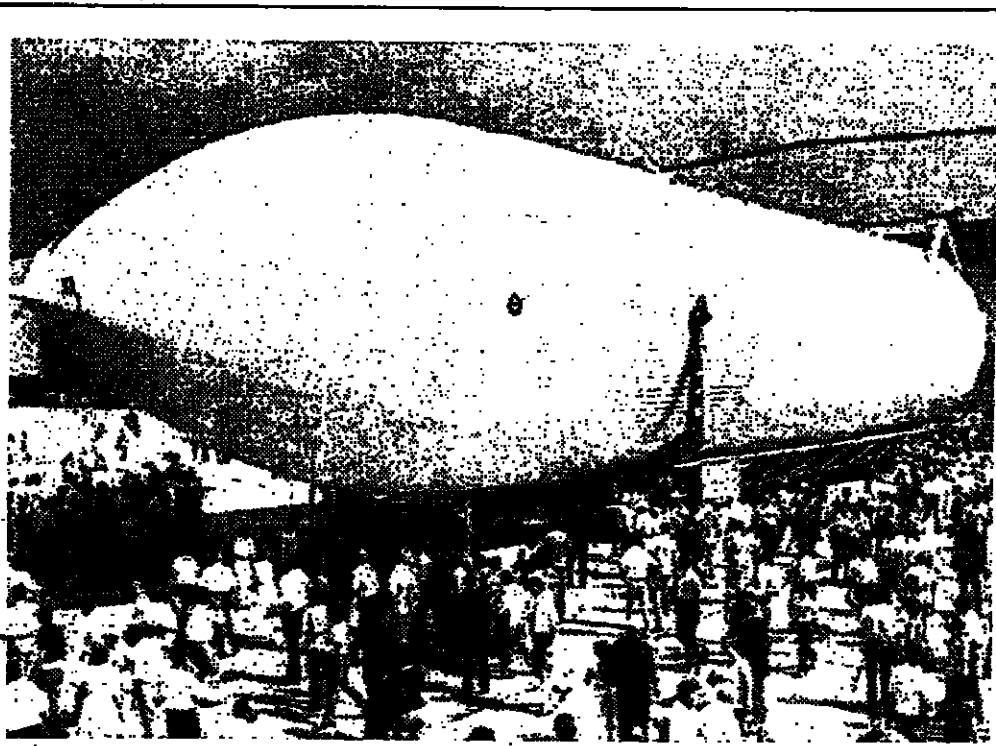
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for its pregnant officers and
enlisted women. At present
the women must wear civilian
maternity clothing when on
duty.



A NONREFILLABLE ITEM—A giant 520,000-gallon fuel tank for the U.S. space shuttle, the Enterprise, is rolled out of the Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans. The \$2.5 million tank, 153 feet long and almost 30 feet wide, is made of aluminum alloy and is designed to be jettisoned—then to disintegrate—once the shuttle, the reusable space craft planned as laboratory, is in fixed orbit.

As New Policy Is Applied

4 Soviet Unionists Granted Visas to Visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11
(NYT).—In a break with a long-
standing policy, the Carter ad-
ministration has decided to allow
four Soviet trade unionists to visit
the United States despite the op-
position of the AFL-CIO.

This was the first time that the
government has allowed an of-
ficial Soviet trade union delega-
tion to enter this country since
the cold war and marks an end
to the policy of going along with
the views of the strongly anti-
Communist American Federation
of Labor-Congress of Industrial
Organizations on barring Com-
munist-bloc trade unionists.

The decision was made known
by State Department officials on
Friday. It followed weeks of in-
ternal discussion, and came about,
they said, for two reasons.

The first was a change in U.S.
law that went into effect last
month that requires the secretary
of state to recommend to the at-
torney general that visas be
granted to applicants unless he
determined it would be "contrary
to the security interests of the
United States."

Freer Contacts
The second, and more impor-
tant to State Department officials,
was what an official said was "the
administration's general concern
for freer contacts which, as you
know, is also an important ele-
ment of the Helsinki final act."

A review conference is due to
start in Belgrade on Oct. 4 to
discuss implementation of the
Helsinki document signed by 35
nations in 1975 calling for freer
exchanges of ideas and people
between East and West.

One of the issues seized upon
by the Soviet Union has been
the traditional refusal, up to now,
by the United States to admit
Soviet trade unionists. When
applied of the new decision, an
AFL-CIO official said, "We think
it is foolhardy." He said that the
labor organization had not
changed its views that there are
"no such things" as Communist
trade unionists because, in Com-
munist countries, workers have
no freedom.

Invited Guests
The four Soviet trade unionists
were invited by a Chicago-based
organization known as the Trade
Union for Action and Democracy.
Merion Calligaris, a national co-
ordinator of the group, said, "I
think it was a very important
decision to allow the Soviets in."

"It's a historic event," he said.
"They can see for themselves
what the United States is like.
It can only benefit relations."

The four Soviet trade union-
ists who were given visas are:
Andrei T. Gatsenko, a mine fore-
man; Mariya Sadova, a foreman
in an automobile factory; Lud-
mila Semyonova, an English
teacher, and Viktor Zhilovsky, a
senior furnace operator.

He said that the group would
arrive Tuesday and would spend
two weeks visiting workers, fac-
tories and other places in Chi-
cago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pitts-
burgh and New York.

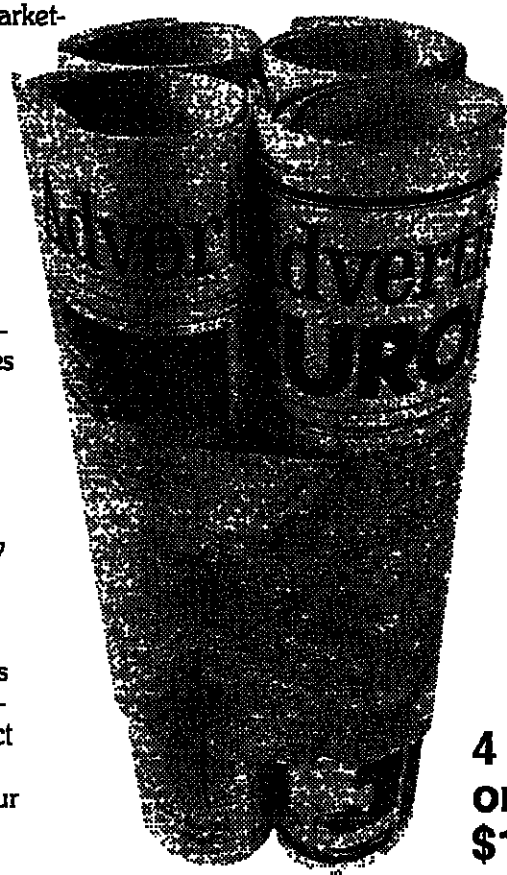
Until last month, U.S. law re-
quired that any Communist party
official or representative of an
organization controlled by the
party be denied an entry visa un-
less a waiver was granted by the
attorney general. The State De-
partment routinely recommended
such waivers to Russians invited
by U.S. organizations with the
principal exception of trade
unionists.

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Battle Claims Conflict

Mogadishu Says Ethiopians Make Air Attacks in Somalia

NAIROBI, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Heavy fighting between Ethiopian forces and Somali-backed guerrillas was reported by both sides today.

The guerrillas, who have seized

ed Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert region during seven weeks of fighting, said they had control of the key mountain town of Jijiga, but Ethiopia said the battle for the town was still going on.

The conflict between the two Soviet allies broke off diplomatic relations with Somalia, and Somalia expelled the Ethiopian chargé d'affaires.

A communiqué from the Western Somali Liberation Front, received here today, said the front's forces had conquered Jijiga and Ginnani, to the north, and Hadu, to the west.

At Hadu, the front's forces killed 250 Ethiopians, shot down an Ethiopian Air Force F-5 jet and destroyed 18 tanks and 45 armored cars, the communiqué said.

The sudden flare-up in the fighting follows Somalia's first public announcement that it would give "all-out moral, material and other support" to the Somali guerrillas.

The front said its forces killed more than 200 Ethiopians in the battle for Ginnani and 170 in fighting elsewhere. Those killed, it said, included members of Ethiopia's "so-called ragtag peoples militia" who "perpetrated their ill-fated action while riding mules."

But the Ethiopian media said today that the fight for Jijiga still raged and Somalia had "now concentrated all its forces and might to seize Jijiga."

Jijiga, with a radar station and tank base, stands at edge of Ethiopia's mountainous heartland.

In Ethiopia, the third anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie will be marked tomorrow by parades and a speech by the head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Kenya Backs Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Kenya has openly sided with Ethiopia, vowing to fight side by side with Addis Ababa to block Somali aggression.

Man-Killing Lion Shot

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—A lion that killed eight persons during the last three months was tracked down and shot Friday, 30 miles west of here, authorities said yesterday.



A VISITOR TO U.S.—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's Conservative party opposition, wore a hard-hat Saturday as she toured an oil-drilling platform off the coast of Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Thatcher said Britain could become "the Texas of Europe" when its North Sea oil fields are put in production.

U.K. Bakery Strike Continues, But 2 Other Disputes Settled

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Britons spent another day on the breadline today with no end in sight to a strike by most of the nation's bakers. Disputes in 2 other areas of industry were settled.

Shoppers searched for stores selling bread after 57,000 bakery workers launched a nationwide strike yesterday over a holiday pay dispute. The bread shortage will be felt more tomorrow when the big retail outlets will be without any supplies.

Smaller, independent bakeries and bakers' shops, which supply about 30 per cent of the bread in England, were not affected. They stepped up production in a vain effort to meet the demand.

Long queues formed early in the morning at those shops which had bread.

The bakers' union said it was prepared for a long battle.

"There is no way my members are going back to work until they get the just settlement they deserve," union secretary Sam Maddox said. The union called the strike when the employers—the bakers' federation—doctored the pay of those bakers who had refused to work during the August bank holiday.

The government's Arbitration-Conciliation Advisory Service, which negotiated an end to the last national bread strike in 1974, will make another attempt to bring the two sides together.

Housewives bought up supplies of yeast and flour and newspapers printed recipes on how to bake bread.

Elsewhere on the industrial front, toolroom workers at the Lucas Co. overruled shop stewards and voted to end a 10-week strike that crippled a large section of the motor industry.

The worst-hit company was the government-backed Leyland firm, which ceased production on seven models because of a shortage of components—a stoppage that made 16,000 workers idle.

Newspapers of the Beaverbrook Press—publishers of the Sunday Express, the Daily Express and the Evening Standard—appeared in London for the first time in a week.

Publication of the Sunday Express followed settlement of a pay dispute between the management and printing engineers.

The agreement provided for the re-employment of engineers dismissed during the dispute and for "meaningful negotiations" on union pay claims and on the company's desire to reduce staff levels.

Bolivia Wins Support for Access to Sea

In Talks With Chile, Peru in Washington

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia brought his landlocked country a step closer to the sea last week by persuading the Presidents of Chile and Peru to consider opening an access route for Bolivia to the Pacific.

Attending ceremonies in Washington marking the conclusion of the Panama Canal Treaties, Gen. Banzer took the opportunity to arrange a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet of Chile and President Francisco Morales of Peru.

They conferred Thursday night at the Chilean Embassy in what Bolivians later described as the first time in more than 100 years that leaders of the three countries, neighboring but traditionally hostile, had met. The three then issued a declaration saying that they had agreed to work toward a solution of the Bolivian sea access problem.

Bolivia became landlocked after a war in 1879 in which Chile defeated both Peru and Bolivia and seized the barren chunk of land that had been Bolivia's road to the ocean.

Gen. Banzer began pushing for sea access in February, 1975, when he re-established diplomatic relations with Chile, ending a 13-year break.

Since then both Peru and Chile have made conditional offers to Bolivia, both of which Gen. Banzer rejected as too parsimonious. Chile had proposed a tiny corridor to the sea along its frontier with Peru, but only in exchange for a piece of Andean mountain territory on the Bolivian-Chilean border. Peru had proposed a "shared sovereignty" of all three countries at the Chilean port of Arica.

While the three Presidents did not specify what alternative they had in mind, their declaration says that "as a result of the cordial and constructive analysis which they undertook and reaffirming the spirit of the dialogue which animated them," they agreed to instruct their foreign ministers to pursue efforts on the problem.

Botha Sees Push Against S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—South Africa is preparing itself against attempts to isolate it, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said yesterday.

Addressing a ruling National party meeting at Florida near here, Mr. Botha said these attempts would begin to be felt within the next few months and South Africans should prepare themselves.

South Africa is prepared to assist in solving problems such as the Rhodesian and South-West Africa (Namibia) issues, he said. "But when it comes to South Africa, under no circumstances will we negotiate for one man, one vote, not now, not tomorrow, never ever."

To Avoid Czechoslovak Experience East Germans Use Exile to Deal With Dissent

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 11 (WP).—East Germany's efforts to rid itself of critics by forcing them into exile has now produced a cultural migration of significant proportions.

Within the last 15 months or so, more than 20 authors, poets, musicians and theater personalities—a number of them well known beyond East Germany as well as inside it—have been persuaded by various tactics into leaving their homeland and crossing into West Germany.

That is probably more than the total number of such dissidents dealt with that way over the last 15 years.

Although the use of forced exile is growing throughout Eastern Europe, East Germany may now be its most successful practitioner, a situation that has been dramatized in recent days.

Last month, 43-year-old lyricist Sarah Kirsch, viewed by many as perhaps the best contemporary poet in East Germany, crossed the wall to the Western sector of Berlin.

For months, she had complained about the same things other artists have been plagued with—harassment, pressure, inability to work or get published.

When she finally applied in July to leave the country—which she virtually no one except old-fashioned pensioners out—the authorities quickly approved her exit permit.

Just a few days earlier, author Jürgen Fuchs and two musicians, Gerolf Pannasch and Christian Kuntz, who had been part of an irreverent, once popular but now banned rock band, were released from East German jails and allowed to choose exile as a condition of their release.

With them, in what was probably the first group expulsion from the East, was German-language professor, Hellmuth Kretschmer, who had at one point written to President Carter in an effort to call attention to human-rights violations, and Dr. Karl-Heinz Nitschke, a physician.

Mr. Nitschke was arrested last autumn after collecting about 80 signatures on a petition and sending them to the United Nations with the demand that East Germany live up to the obligations of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The petition which Mr. Nitschke circulated in Riesa was the first real sign of unrest surfacing in East Germany last year.

On the other hand, Mr. Krug said, he tried to see it less as exile than "as a move from Germany to Germany" reflecting the important and mitigating differences between the two Germanys.

Paper Says a Gandhi Son Got \$990,000 in Boeing Payments

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (AP).—Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, allegedly received \$990,000 in questionable commissions from the Boeing Co., the Indian Express reported yesterday.

Mr. Gandhi, a pilot for Indian Airlines, allegedly received the payment in a foreign bank account in connection with the purchase by his mother's government of three Boeing 737s, the newspaper said.

It was followed by the revelation that as many as 100,000 East Germans, citing provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements on European security, have asked for permission to leave—a request not likely to be granted, but involving considerable risk to their future in East Germany.

Shortly after that, last January about 240 Czechoslovak citizens signed the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto, which has had a dramatic impact in East and West as a philosophical challenge to hard-line Communist governments.

The East Germans have been careful not to crack down as hard on their dissidents as the Czechs have on theirs. Prague's reputation has suffered even among other Communist parties.

Czech Example

Specialists here say that East Berlin is worried about the Czechoslovak example. Several of the key Charter 77 signers were playwrights and writers, and the East Germans seem to be aiming at exiling or isolating anyone likely to attract many followers or to form any organized dissident group, especially if workers are involved as well as intellectuals.

The regime may also be trying to force most of the critics out and to calm things further before the Belgrade conference to review implementation of the Helsinki accords begins next month.

The regime also seems willing to accept some damage to its image in the West in return for the prospect of removing sources of dissent.

Since West German television is seen throughout 80 per cent of East Germany, many of the exiles may again be seen or heard by East German viewers. But like others in the Communist bloc, East German officials believe that many writers lose their appeal and their inspiration when they leave their homeland.

Manfred Krug, East Germany's top ballad and jazz singer and a popular film star, said when he was forced into exile in June that leaving East Germany, nevertheless, was like "an amputation," even though it has become virtually impossible for him to continue his career there.

Germany to Germany

On the other hand, Mr. Krug said, he tried to see it less as exile than "as a move from Germany to Germany" reflecting the important and mitigating differences between the two Germanys.

Adressess Dagmar Gra

Eva-Marie Hagen, writers mar Faust and Bernd Je the widely acclaimed lyr. Reiner Kunze, composer Medek, musician Klaus Berlin Ensemble director Scholtz and comedian R. Cohns have all, in one another, been forced into

The next to be forced o be Jurek Becker, who w screenplay for a widely ac East-German film, "Jac Lidr."

Mr. Becker, who also ed Mr. Biermann's expe been blacklisted and from lecturing and put Like Mrs. Kirsch, Mr. is Jewish, and there hav reports that overtones c Semitism have crept int dialogues over the situat

Friends of Mr. Becke say that he wants to East Germany despite the ment

"I can say that despit complaints, I was alway in East Germany," Mr. said in a recent interv the West German new side Der Spiegel.

"I always had the fee participating in something is important. I want to here as somebody who c lish what he writes.

"But if it is a matte c ing my mouth shut," the matic author added, "I prefer to keep it shut Bahamas."

The Indian Express said the payment was uncovered by Indian investigators now on assignment in Washington to sift through various business dealings of Rajiv Gandhi's more controversial brother, Sanjay.

According to the newspaper account, a Boeing representative acknowledged the payment in testimony before a U.S. Senate committee.

Rajiv, 33, held no official position in his mother's government. But other press reports have alleged that he participated in important government decisions regarding India's commercial airlines during his mother's 21-month authoritarian "national emergency."

In the past, however, his family has consistently denied having foreign bank accounts.

According to several published reports here, the investigators went to Washington in connection with three major inquiries launched by Prime Minister Morarji Desai's new government.

Some of the investigators have gone on to West Germany and Sweden for further inquiries, the Express said.

These investigators are examining documents pertaining to several international deals negotiated by business firms controlled by Sanjay Gandhi, the Express said.

During his mother's reign, the 30-year-old Sanjay was granted a government license and large loans from the central reserve bank to build a small "peoples car" for India's emerging middle class.

Smith to See Vorster

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith will visit South Africa tomorrow for talks with Prime Minister John Vorster, the Information Ministry announced here tonight. It will be Mr. Smith's second visit to South Africa in just over two weeks.

ence between East Germans be cycled to West Germany, with common language and habits and a Russian, for example, w ing up in Sweden.

West German specialists have that only those the strongest Communist b grounds, who need a distinct ist environment to motivate t will be unable to continue t work here.

The exodus of writers and former has put an end to policy of a "cautious libera tion" of culture that East man Communist party chief i Honecker promised when he power in 1971. "There ca no taboos in the fields of and literature," he said at time, "so long as one's sta point is basically Socialist."

The pressure tactics have hurt East Germany cultural "I feel very sad that we lost so many talented pe said East Germany's best-w writer, novelist Stefan Hey a recent interview. "It mak here much poorer."

Mr. Heyn is such an int tionally known marxist Co nist and critic that, so fa East Berlin government ha brought pressure on him to "Anyone who leaves us c longer help us create the of humane Socialism tha enable us to tear down the Mr. Heyn said.

The beginning of the exi goes back to last Novembe the Marxist singer-poet Biermann, a sharp critic way Socialism is practic East Germany, was refuse mation to return from an edentary singing tour in Germany.

Protested Exclusion

Many of those now being were among the down pro East German intellectual first protested Mr. Bie exclusion. Mrs. Kirsch, a Communist party membe been among them.

In the aftermath of the main affair, author T Breda, 51, whose father as deputy culture ministe allowed to leave, along Katharina Thalbach, a an already acclaimed Then, singer Nina Hage also let out.

Adressess Dagmar Gra

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Yoghurt in Longevity

Centenarians Agree: Applications Shorten Life

U.S.S.R. (NYT).—A few grizzled patriarchs in Azerbaijan looking to his 167th birthday how he had managed to live so long.

"Never in a hurry," Shakhmurov replied. "So in a hurry to live. This is the thing. Then, one serves a regular daily of course. I have been doing physical work for about 50 years."

Some current U.S. tele-grams, it is not at all has promoted longevity. Soviet Union, says, but a combination of the factors that make life yet uncomplicated.

Insight of modern times in a statistical drop in centenarians, from 21,390 in 1934 to 19,700 in 1970, as expected, though the partly explained by war records.

With the Soviet Union's declining and a potential shortage ahead, there is official interest in these useful years of aging. At Kieff's Institute of Gerontology, a branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences, researchers have been the secret of long life. Their conclusions sound simple.

Low-Fat Diet

Who live longest have simple, low-fat diet and no cigarettes and liquor. They started working usually outdoors, and into old age. And they made to feel socially as a productive member of society and head of an extended family.

In span of any biological programmed. For in-crow can live 150 years, said only 30 years, said Mankovsky, deputy director of Kieff Institute.

"We that the average human should be about 100 or 120. We also believe that span should be socially determined."

ays, citizens of the states and Soviet Union 60 years less than their system can provide," said Dr. Mankovsky, a vi-olite-haired gerontologist. "A number of social and mental factors today that the average human life span can be easily shortened. But it is very make it longer."

have already been at to prolong life artificially. marov, a biologist at the General Genetics, extended the life span on houseflies from 86 to 100 by feeding them mag-

n Karlweiss, atical Agent, of Cancer

Sept. 11 (AP).—Ninon Karlweiss, 68, an interna-tional agent who many avant-garde ven-U.S. stages, died of can-y at the American Hos-

of Epinal, France, Mrs. had offices in New Paris and was respon-sible for the first U.S. presenta-tion of the play "The Wages of Fear" by Henri-Georges Clouzot.

Jack Garratt, 80, a member of the "The Upper House of the World" was killed in a car County Longford early this year. Mr. Garratt a senator for eight years a member of the ruling Fianna Fail party.

Fragetta

ORE, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Fragetta, 89, a boxing promoter, died of cancer at Roosevelt Hospital late this year. He came to City from his native Italy, and was active in boxing for 50 years, starting as a fighter.

S. Davitashli, 80, a founder of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, has died. He was a newspaper reaching 500,000 copies, Mr. Davitashli died of cancer. Summary of the prin-ciples of oil-bearing regions in the Caucasus and the Caucasus, with academician A.D. Davitashli.

May Exceed 50

pt Rail Crash Sept. 11 (Reuters).—A train carrying 26 tons of coal crashed in Upper Saxony, a newspaper said toll could rise to more than 50.

Al Yom said at least 26 people were killed in a train crash in Ben Shikar village near Assuit. 17 persons were taken to hospital, and according to the newspaper Al Ahram, 26 were seriously in-jured.

Brussels Museum Raided Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Thieves climbed into the Royal Institute of Natural Science through an open window Friday night and stole the skull of a Neanderthal man and two elephant tusks, officials said. The thieves also badly damaged a stuffed rhinoceros by pulling off its horn, authorities said.

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Dr. Mankovsky, developing a theory pioneered by Dr. Prokhorov, said that "the aging process is not a gradual decline of physical functions. We think that process of aging involves different organs and systems at different times. The aging rates of the heart, liver and brain are quite different." These can be accelerated by outside influences like stress, he said, "the factors that limit our lives today are primarily social ones."

Soviet centenarians have been celebrated not only in the mountains of Caucasus, where they are most celebrated, but in other rural areas like Yakutia in Siberia or the Poltava district of the Ukraine. Invariably, they worked outdoors, whether as shepherds, beekeepers, gardeners or carpenters. The Institute at Kiev found that they also ate more dairy products and vegetables and less meat than Russians in the cities.

Wine a Factor "When I was in the United States, I was treated to a glass of wine," Dr. Mankovsky wryly noted. "This is something that no doubt shortens life." But he added that happily those living longest often drank dry wine. "I think that the wine contains organic acids, vitamins and micro-elements that stimulate the system," he said.

Such persons were also found surrounded by large families, which Dr. Mankovsky called "very important, because they enjoy the respect of others." But, he said, "the most interesting thing was that these long-living people began work at 10 or 12 years old, and kept working until retirement at 120 years old."

Recently, the Communist party newspaper Pravda reported that medical checkups given 40,000 Soviet citizens had disclosed that the centenarians among them kept working until an advanced age. "We should note that physical activity that began at 10 years old was connected with positive emotions," Dr. Mankovsky said. "The person made things and he was happy."

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One result has been a new look at the Soviet pension system, which permits men to retire at 60 years and women at 55. The adjustment from work to retirement has sometimes produced what Soviet physicians call "pension illness." Zoya Revutskaya, another gerontologist at the Institute in Kiev, concluded that "the need to be engaged in some sort of activity is well-proven in the elderly."

Dr. Revutskaya pointed to a number of programs to keep pensioners active, including handicraft industries and volunteer jobs. In Kiev, a supervised exercise program was organized three times a week at a local football stadium. Senior citizens who joined in subsequently visited the doctor less and had fewer chronic ailments.

Responding to criticism that not enough was being done to promote longevity, the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences has passed a resolution creating a committee under Dr. Komarov that will coordinate the research of at least 40 institutes on the subject.

And in the face of a labor squeeze, some workers may eventually be encouraged to stay on the job longer. Dr. Mankovsky noted that the life span of Russians had more than doubled, to an average 70 years, since the turn of the century. "There are at least 34 million people over 60 and they have accumulated vast professional experience," he said. "Therefore, the state is concerned with preserving these people, to pass their experience on to younger ones."

Refugees frequently convert their belongings into black-market gold before leaving. Having already lost everything they did not carry on their persons, the refugees said that they had nothing to give them. Furious, all but one of the men returned to the police launch, which then gathered speed to pull them out to sea.

The refugees clambered overboard and began to wade ashore. The police boat turned about and beached the Vietnamese craft. Later, a provincial official came and assured them that they would be allowed to stay in Thailand, and that they would be taken to a camp.

But the next morning, the police launch returned, towed them for about two hours and pulled up at an island. The policemen repeated their demand and the threat to tow the refugees back to Cambodia, which the refugees considered certain death.

Government Sensitive Defenseless, the Vietnamese gave up what few valuables they had. The following morning, the police boat towed them in the direction of the Lam Sing camp and turned them loose offshore.

Like all refugees with grievances against Thai officials, the Vietnamese did not report the act of piracy to Thai authorities. Being entirely at Thai mercy, they fear reprisals. They reported it to a United Nations official but hope he will not take it up with local authorities.

Abuses of power by lower-level officials poses a delicate problem to non-Thais involved in refugee matters. Although convinced that the government in Bangkok abhors abuses, foreign officials fear that any steps on their part with Thai authorities, sensitive on matters of national sovereignty and dignity, might lead Bangkok to change its policy of extending hospitality to refugees.

But since 1975, government policy has been vitiated by abuses in receiving the refugees and administering the 17 camps. Lao-tians, ethnically closest to Thais, are the least abused. Cambodians and Vietnamese have suffered the most.

In the Cambodian border area, where Communist incursions have been frequent, the few refugees still coming out are treated like intruders or spies, sometimes shot, often beaten, and at best jailed as illegal entrants before being taken to a refugee camp.

Shakedown Many Vietnamese who arrive by boat report being stripped of their belongings before they are allowed ashore. Once in the badly overcrowded camps, the police guarding them ask people known to have money, jewelry, gold or other possessions for "presents."

This is what members of the group of 44 Vietnamese refugees said happened two weeks ago, after their boat was taken from them. Their story is consistent with similar accounts heard over the last two years.

The refugees were allowed to spend the night on their boat. The next morning, a marine police boat pulled up with four or five armed men in civilian clothes aboard. The refugees were photographed and were told that the boat would tow them in the direction of a refugee camp.

But when other officials had left, the presumed leader of the men on the police boat presented an ultimatum. "Give us 50 baht (about four pounds) of gold and we will take you to the camp. If not, we will tow you into Cambodian waters and leave you."

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An old man offers ducks for sale in Bobruysk, Russia.

Indochinese Refugees Report Abuse, Theft by Thai Police

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—When the small fishing boat carrying 44 Vietnamese refugees pulled ashore just on the Thai side of the coastal border with Cambodia, its passengers were too happy to be on a friendly shore, too scared, hungry and thirsty after three days and nights on rough seas and too preoccupied with their 17 children to object when armed officials in civilian clothes came aboard and took all the bags in which they had stowed their belongings.

"We thought it was an identity check and they would bring back our bags," said a member of the group at the Lam Sing refugee camp. The bags were never returned, and that was only the beginning of a series of events that left the refugees without a country and destitute.

Among Asian countries, Thailand has received by far the largest number of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians who have fled since the Communist victory in May, 1975. In contrast with most other countries, Thailand has accepted them by the tens of thousands, without joy but providing at least minimal hospitality.

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Cheap Solar Energy Possible If Mass Produced, U.S. Told

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Electricity generated from sunlight can be made cheap enough for widespread use within five years if the government begins buying solar plants in large numbers, according to a federal agency.

The Federal Energy Administration said that the cost of solar power for many everyday uses could be lowered if the United States converted conventional power plants to solar units at many federal installations.

Such a move would mean mass production of solar-power cells instead of today's largely hand-made equipment, a consulting firm said in a report to the FEA.

Final Report Soon An FEA expert, who declined to be identified, said that the agency would issue a final report within several weeks. He said that the draft version was being reviewed and its basic conclusions were expected to stand.

The report, by the RDM Corp. of McLean, Va., is raising the hopes of solar enthusiasts that a clean, safe new source of energy may be near.

The report estimated that government spending of \$440 million on solar plants over five years could cut the cost of the power cells from the present \$15.50 per watt of peak generating capacity to 75 cents or less. It blamed the current high cost of solar-generated electricity on the fact that solar cells are made by hand in small quantities.

The report suggested that the solar cells could provide enough electricity to power street lights, light parking lots and airport runways and run irrigation pumps.

The solar cells could even begin to meet some household electricity needs, the report predicted, besides becoming a major energy source in developing countries.

Solar energy could power warning lights on buildings, power lines and bridges, and provide corrosion protection to metal pipelines, wells and tanks. "The potential market is very large," the report said.

Huge Plants Not Needed It added that solar power could be generated where it is needed, without the need for huge generating facilities and long-distance transmission lines feeding electricity to large areas.

Storm in Japan Kill 1, Hurts 90 TOKYO, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The typhoon called Babe moved into the Yellow Sea from Japan last night, leaving one person dead, at least 90 injured and more than 2,300 houses destroyed.

A 37-year-old housewife died in a landslide near Yokohama, caused by heavy rain from the typhoon. Police said most of the injuries and damage occurred on the small southern island of Okinawa.

The meteorological agency, which said the typhoon was heading for the Korean peninsula, reported winds of up to 135 miles an hour Friday night.

Senate Bars Bid To Halt Oil Firms' Expansion in Coal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP).—The Senate last week defeated by a vote of 62 to 30 an attempt to keep major oil and gas companies from expanding their coal and uranium holdings as a way of insuring price competition.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., offered the provision as an amendment to the first part of President Carter's omnibus energy bill to reach the Senate floor—legislation giving the government some power, though less than approved by the House, to force electric utilities and industry to shift from use of oil and natural gas to more abundant coal.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 74 to 8.

Opponents called the Kennedy proposal a first step toward divestiture, a measure greatly feared by the oil companies under which they would have to sell holdings in other fields such as coal or uranium. An alternative would force oil producers to divest "vertically" by dropping out of the oil-refining, distribution and retail business.

The vote was not a clear test of Senate sentiment on divestiture. The administration opposed the amendment.

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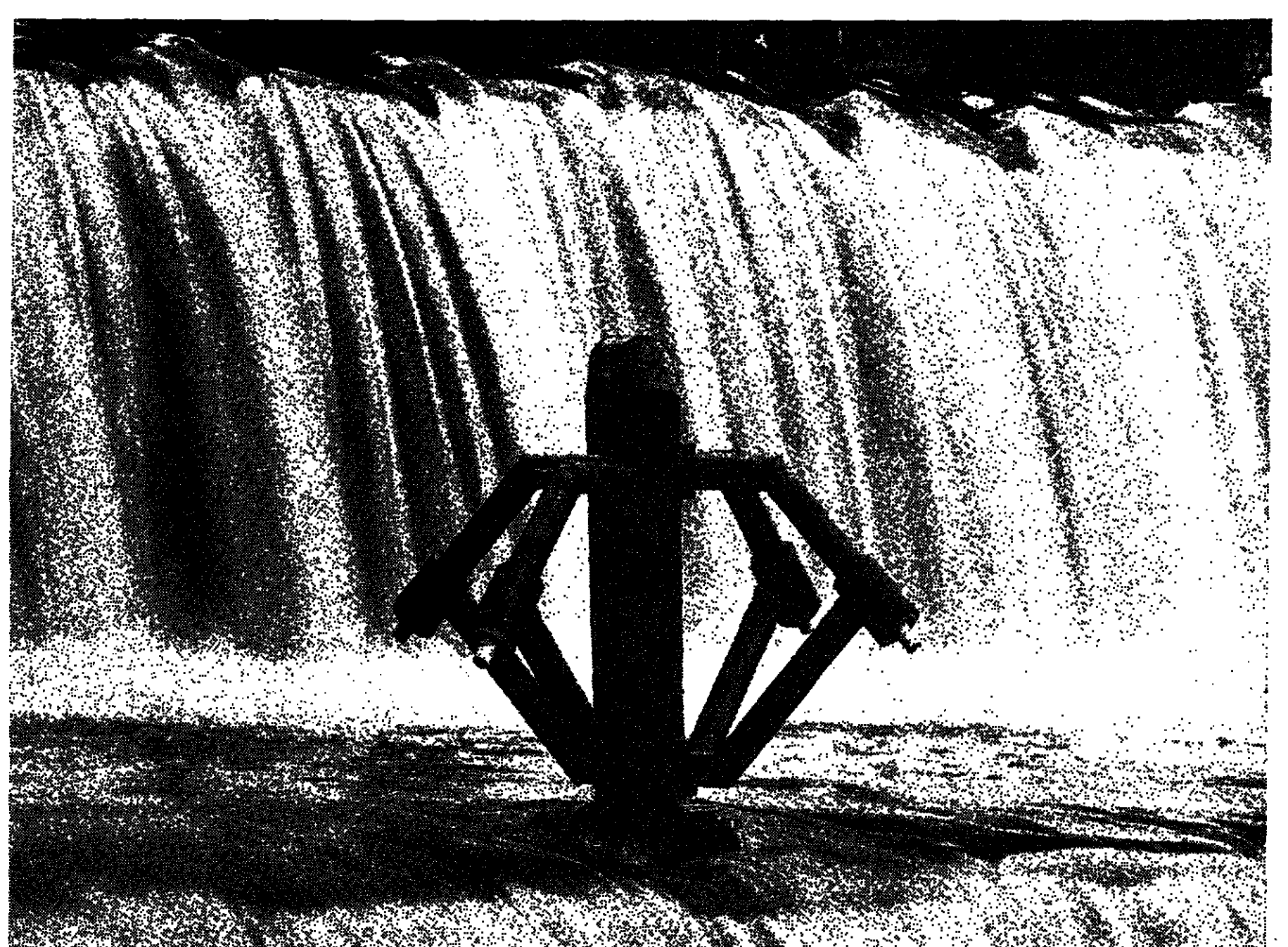
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- Investments Bayer World: DM 1,652 million of which 73% in the Federal Republic of Germany. Main emphasis abroad: USA, Brazil and Belgium.
- Investment in research Bayer World: DM 875 million.
- Net income (net annual surplus) Bayer World: DM 523 million, Bayer AG: DM 377 million.
- Increase in capital of Bayer AG by DM 220 million to DM 2,130 million. Including premium income of DM 223 million, equity capital was strengthened by DM 443 million.
- Allocation to reserves of Bayer World: DM 104 million, of Bayer AG: DM 71 million after deduction of DM 17 million each for charges.
- Dividend payment 1976: DM 8.00 per DM 50 share par value. Total distribution: DM 323 million.

For further information about Bayer please write to: Bayer AG, VS—Public Relations Department, 5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen

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Grim Anniversary in Chile

Sunday was the fourth anniversary of the military coup that overthrew the elected government of Salvador Allende in Chile. The right-wing junta, led by Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has now held power more than a year longer than did President Allende. Whatever harm the left-wing Allende regime caused Chile by its catastrophic, ideologically motivated mismanagement of the economy, the brutal repression of the present government has been even more harmful.

In response to pressure from abroad and growing opposition from the Catholic Church at home, the junta has recently begun to relax its grip slightly. The mass arrests, widespread use of torture and summary executions that characterized its first year or so in power are gone—along with nearly all the opposition they were designed to uproot. Nowadays there are hundreds, rather than thousands, of political prisoners, and only a few Chileans now disappear, never to be seen again. Controls on the media have eased somewhat, and mildly dissenting voices can now be heard. A month ago the junta proclaimed the dissolution of its secret police agency, only to carry on most of its activities under other labels. And President Pinochet recently revealed that elections for a national legislature might be held—in 1985.

Among the outside sources of pressure, the Carter administration seems now to be foremost. The Nixon administration was deeply implicated in the events leading up to the overthrow of President Allende: both the Nixon and Ford administrations attempted by every means to help the junta to bolster Chile's sagging economy until Congress demurred. The Carter administration has reversed all that; it has forthrightly denied Chile virtually all forms of economic and

military assistance and spoken out against egregious acts of repression.

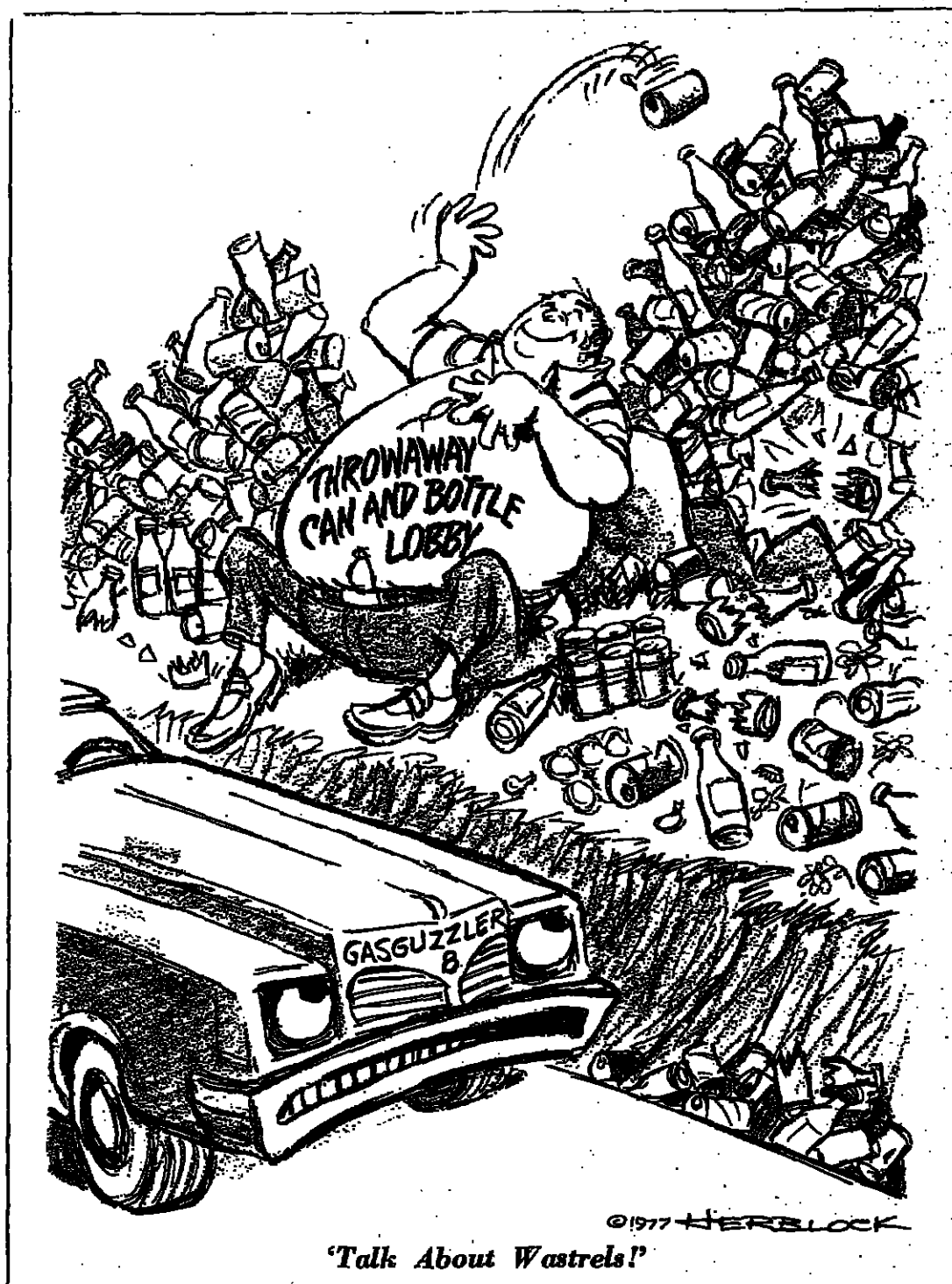
The difference between the policies of the Carter administration and the Nixon-Ford administrations toward Chile is exemplified by two incidents. "Cut the political science lectures," Henry Kissinger once cabled the American ambassador in Santiago, who had expressed privately to President Pinochet the U.S. concern over his government's actions. Last month, by contrast, Ambassador Allard Lowenstein, our representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, went to Chile and—with the regime's permission—publicly lectured on U.S. human rights policies.

Now that the junta seems to be relaxing some constraints on Chileans, there are voices in Washington urging a corresponding relaxation in the U.S. pressure. That would be a mistake.

Gen. Pinochet was in Washington last week—as were leaders from throughout the hemisphere—for the signing of the Panama Canal treaties. After an hour's talk with President Carter, he emerged to tell reporters that he and Mr. Carter agreed entirely on human rights. Whatever agreement there was could scarcely have been more than rhetorical, and the maintenance of U.S. pressure is essential if the rhetoric is to become reality.

There is good evidence that Chile's international isolation is a potent weapon for those senior Chilean civil servants and military officers who favor a return to constitutional government. The time to restore economic aid, even for projects directly helpful to the poorest Chileans, is after the government has revived the rule of law and has unambiguously committed itself to the restoration of political liberties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Cracks Detected in the New CIA

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—President Carter is now putting the finishing touches on an executive order designed to long last to charter a future course for the beleaguered Central Intelligence Agency and end its vulnerability as Congress's favorite whipping boy.

But the four-year victimization of the CIA has left deep wounds that the President's new charter can do little to heal. Indeed, even as Mr. Carter prepares to sign—perhaps this week—the executive order restyling the CIA, Adm. Stansfield Turner, CIA director and principal draftsman of the executive order, continues to alarm professional intelligence officers with sometimes heavy-handed internal reforms.

Chief of these is Turner's plan to fire some 800 senior intelligence officers out of a total of 4,500, a plan that he privately announced to top CIA staffers last month without elaboration or explanation. To some intelligence experts, both in the United States and among allied nations, the mass firings between now and Oct. 1, 1978, will create a pool of virtually unemployable, middle-aged intelligence agents, some of whom might be ripe for going public with intelligence secrets (as many other former CIA agents have recently done)—or even for recruitment by the Soviet KGB.

KGB Shakeup
A remarkably similar situation occurred following the bloody, post-Stalin political upheaval in the KGB in 1953, which produced an invaluable intelligence haul for the United States. This was directly traceable to a sense of betrayal among ousted KGB agents as a result of the Khrushchev's heavy-handed reorganization of Soviet intelligence.

The Carter-Turner CIA reorganization has been drafted with scrupulous attention to legal detail so that the executive order can stand on its own without an immediate new congressional law (which can't be passed until next year). Accordingly, Turner's title will not be elevated to director of national intelligence, as originally planned. He remains director of central intelligence, with

overall supervision of the government's intelligence units but with no day-to-day control over operations of the Pentagon's National Reconnaissance Office, which controls U.S. satellite spies; the National Security Agency, responsible for communications intercepts among many other duties; and the Defense Intelligence Agency, with its Army, Navy and Air Force components.

Budget Control
In return for losing out in the bitterly contested power struggle over direct supervision of these peripheral but vital units, Turner will wield general budget control over all intelligence agencies and will be given new "tasking" powers to decide which agency should perform which intelligence-gathering tasks.

In addition to the new National Tasking Center, to be headed by a Turner aide with Turner as chairman of a National Security Council committee with ultimate tasking authority, the executive order will also consolidate all intelligence analysis under Robert Bowie. He will head an office to be called the National Foreign Assessment Center, already nicknamed NFAC.

Bowie is an expert who headed the State Department's Policy Planning Staff under John Foster Dulles. He was brought into the CIA early this year from Harvard and in his new role must tap assessments and analyses from all intelligence units in the government. Presumably, Bowie will be responsible for the daily intelligence briefing given to the President.

Limitations
That leaves human (as opposed to scientific) intelligence-gathering and secret or clandestine operations abroad—the source of the CIA's problem with Congress. Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the committee that investigated the CIA in 1975 and 1976, is insisting that the CIA's new charter spell out precise limitations on the CIA's secret operations, including a specific veto on "conspiring to overthrow democratic governments." He wants these prohibitions repeated in the new law, a curious demand that both

mystifies and angers some other senators.

"So we spell out no overthrow of democratic governments," one senator told us. "Does that mean full speed ahead in non-democratic countries?"

The President's executive order is expected to define broad procedures governing CIA dirty tricks, leaving specific prohibitions to congressional oversight committees, which must be informed on all clandestine operations.

Experienced intelligence men, however, fear that the question of foreign operations may be moot in Turner's CIA, no matter what the new charter says. "He's a nut on the scientific gimmicks," one told us, "but doesn't put much stock in human-source intelligence or dirty tricks."

If so, the new CIA will start out hobbled in the always dangerous competition with the far-flung KGB.

A Modest Proposal On Panama Debate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Panama Canal is gradually building into an issue of historic importance, and the thought in this corner is that when the decisive debate finally reaches the floor of the Senate in February or March, it should be carried to the American people on national television.

At least it is worth consideration. Many thoughtful people in the executive branch and the Congress will regard this not as a modest but a reckless proposal. Many of them thought the same when the television cameras were introduced into the committee hearings of the House and Senate during the "trial" of Watergate. They were sure, and I was with them, that televising the Nixon impeachment hearings in the House committee room would encourage every blow-hard and show-off, and turn the democratic process into a theatrical circus. But it didn't work out that way.

The TV cameras, which often bring out the best qualities of congressmen on back-home television, brought out their best when they were on national television discussing the historic question of the fate of a president.

Rose to Occasion

They knew that they were being watched and judged by a national audience, with history in the wings, and they rose to the occasion. They were not only conscientious, but in the process reminded the country that there were laws and rules in this democracy, and that responsible and intelligent members of the neglected House were determined to respect them.

In fact, this critical experiment of televised House hearings on the Nixon impeachment process was so orderly and dignified that if Nixon had not finally had the good judgment to resign, the House would have impeached him and his trial in the Senate would probably have been televised.

The Panama Canal issue raises the question again. The opponents of the canal treaties are calling for a national referendum or vote of the people to evade the constitutional treaty process in the Senate. There is something to this, but not much.

It is not a referendum or party or ideological issue. The opposition to Carter and the treaties in the Senate is being led by members of his own party. The most effective political supporters of Carter and the treaties are Republicans. Former President Gerald Ford, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the most prominent and articulate outside antagonists in the debate are both conservatives: former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who is against the treaties, and the brilliant journalist Bill Buckley of New York, who is for them.

The way things are going now, the political supporters and opponents of the Panama treaties are not really debating the is-

sue with one another but drumming up support and mounting propaganda campaigns. Carter recruiting support for the way organized delegates for the Democratic presidential nominee Reagan is appearing at the Washington National Press Club, working over the conservative Republican circuit with his treaty arguments, but the pro and anti leaders never meet. It is a debate; it is a pair of competing advertising campaigns, a the Ford and General Motors companies were hawking new 1978 models.

There is no constitutional son, however, why at the end this propaganda struggle should not be an honest confrontation between the supporters and opponents of the Panama treaties on the Senate floor before the television cameras.

The Senate voted in the for a resolution by Sen. Pe Rhode Island to give its presidents of the United States the privilege of speaking in Senate on great national issues or for that matter, whenever liked. I have asked Ford if this and he is very interested in the possibility of an wider national debate in Senate does not stop there.

The Senate is master of its own rules. It can receive only Ford into its debate, if it chooses to do so. Re Henry Kissinger or Richard on, who under the Pell resol also has the privilege of the And it can decide that at a part, or all, or none of debate should be televised.

No Access

There is not much chance it will do so, but the arg for opening up the legis process to the people on a decision of state is interest not compelling. As things now, the American people no access to the critical d but are getting on televisio and distortions of Washi life in such vivid caricatur the latest ABC-Khrushchev "Washington Behind Doors."

The Panama treaties are ally not really in trouble, guess here is that there is no more than 30 votes a there in the Senate. But th opponents want the American ple, rather than the Sens decide, and they have a po

One way to bring them is to let them debate on television. It has its but also its educational about the future of the An and the hard choices of legi decision. The Panama t will be in trouble only so the people don't look at th This issue needs to be put the people so that they ca sure the consequences of the treaties or rejecting th is a dicey business, but probably the time to let hear the arguments on sion.

G'night David...G'night Dick

Poor Jason Robards—in his Richard Monckton impersonation of Richard Nixon he was doing just fine, the only competition being the other networks and a few superstars like George C. Scott and Ann Bancroft. But then last week Monckton-Nixon ran up against the genuine article: Richard M. Nixon himself. And we're afraid the comparison was not merely invidious; it was fatal. After an hour and a half's display of the real Richard Nixon's mind-blowing arts and wiles and self-deceptions and delusions and non sequiturs, capped by a disquisition on John and Martha Mitchell that would have been the envy of Urish Heep, Mr. Robards's Monckton-Nixon figure looked the picture of intellectual honesty and moral probity to us—at least in comparison with what had gone just before. So the old truth, we fear, remains: Where Richard M. Nixon is concerned, art can't hold a candle to life.

The interview was, mercifully, the last in the Frost-Nixon series. It was also something of a salami, having been made up of assorted sweepings from the abattoir floor after the earlier scheduled interviews seemed to show a lot of promise. That accounts for the blither-and-yon quality of the subject matter. But it does not, of course, account for the oddity of what was said. For that we have to hold the principals responsible.

Mr. Nixon was at the top of his form, just as you might say Gloria Swanson was at the top of hers in "Sunset Boulevard." He is getting better every day at having it both ways. Of his gymnast-secretary Rose Mary Woods and her famous Wallenda-like attempt to transcribe some of the tapes while talking on the phone (or so she said), Mr. Nixon told us that Miss Woods was 1) too virtuous to have deliberately erased

the notorious 13 1/2 missing minutes and 2) too worldly wise to have stopped at that erasure if she had really set her mind to it. Likewise in his evident eagerness to show that he himself, though innocent, was no dummy, Mr. Nixon made some kind of confession of criminal intent. He would have destroyed the tapes, he said, if he had thought they contained evidence of the crimes that ultimately brought down his administration. Similarly, John Mitchell, that saint of a man who is currently doing time in the federal pen, was just too darned smart to have let all those ridiculous Watergate things happen—and wouldn't for a moment have done so if he had not been preoccupied with the mental health of his wife Martha ("God rest her soul"), who was so mentally disturbed that, among other things, she "said that she was going to blow the whistle on everybody."

None of these professions, explanations and analyses, of course, bears even remotely on the evidence that was gathered over a two-year period and which resulted in the jailing of many top bananas in the Nixon administration and the forced resignation of the President himself. But never mind. To us the high point in this last of the series of lucrative exchanges between Mr. Frost and Mr. Nixon came when interlocutor Frost supplied a not-very-funny jest that, naturally, Mr. Nixon missed. But Mr. Nixon so strained to understand it as serious comment that Mr. Frost had to keep trying to cue him right there on the screen. And then, finally, you heard it in a loud stage whisper, Mr. Frost admonishing the former President: It's a joke! And so it was—the whole thing. We'd be hard put ourselves to think of a better epitaph for Mr. Nixon's televised return to public life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The New York Primary

With its seven candidates for the Democratic nomination, the primary election in New York was a confusing one which was viewed by much of the electorate with cynicism. But the results led to a clear conclusion: that New Yorkers are looking for competent men from the center of the political spectrum to help them recover from the mismanagement of the past.

The two people who came out at the head of the Democratic poll, Mr. Koch and Mr. Cuomo, are both relatively unknown figures. But they are both, in their different ways, seen as sound and capable men and it was presumably this which enabled them to pull ahead of the original front-runners, Mr.

Beame, the outgoing mayor, and Mrs. Abzug. They will now compete against each other in the runoff election Sept. 19 and the winner will have a good chance of being elected mayor in the election proper in November...

What New York would like, and in many ways deserves, is greater assistance from Washington, particularly towards unemployment payments for the poorer groups. Mr. Beame made a point of declaring himself for Mr. Carter early in last year's presidential election in the hope he would be rewarded in this way, but has so far been disappointed. Presumably his successor will stand a better chance if he shows himself more prepared to take things in hand.

—From the Times (London).

Letters

Those 'Things'

Re "Gnat Trouble" by Russell Baker (NYT, Aug. 31):

This article has left me in a terrible state of mind. As Mr. Baker knows everything about Washington, I take everything he says to be the truth. This article has me really worried about Congress. I always was, but my dread has now reached nightmare proportions.

I have consulted every text at my disposal to find a definition for these "things," he mentions, but to no avail. I am only left to wonder and ponder on what I think is something that could be more lethal than the atomic weapons, as these are not in use today due to Mr. Vance's ability not to produce war. Mr. Baker clearly points out that these "things" I worry about are always present in Congress. I am desperate. If you do not know what these "things" are, maybe some sort of committee could be formed to find out the facts and reveal them to the general public.

There must be other ways to soothe "them" other than music from Bach... I have encountered quite a variety of these "things," but this is the first time I have even heard of "savage" ones.

Also, many friends of mine have had this same experience. I have wondered in the past how any normal congressman could consider the unreasonable taxation of Americans abroad and Mr. Baker may have come up with the answer by revealing the presence of these "things" in Congress. Please find out at any expense: What are "savage beasts"?

WILLIAM VAN ATTA,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Editor's Note: William Congreve wrote in his play "The Mourning Bride" (1697) the lines: "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."

سوانح و أخبار

Panama's Next Challenge: Training the Technicians to Operate a Complex Canal

Marlise Simons

THE SS ALBERT MAERSK (WP).—Just before pilot John Beers took a light fog, he guided navigation channel of a Canal. The small of a put-out of an up-launch came in from locks at the Pacific of the canal. Moments the pilot climbed up the giant blue hull.

Mr. Beers and John started one of the most ing jobs of the canal. To thread this new vessel through air ck chambers and a volcanic rock, cope with currents in very close and deliver it at the on the Atlantic side. They would command a of boatswains, line-boat masters and engineers.

in have lost count of ships they have through, with 12 on the waterway, they very measurement, tide



United Press International

Ships lie at anchor off Panama as they wait for permission to begin transit of canal.

training of men like and Mr. Dickman, and of other specialists to the waterway, that canal's most serious in preparing to take U.S.-controlled canal by 2000.

the countless differ- the negotiating table canal's future, Pana- U.S. officials have agreed on one crucial dependent handling of actions by Panama is way off. The treaty by both nations spells 3 years. In an emer- officials say, it would set a decade.

blames this on tradi- al company policy to anians from key post- anagement and opera- U.S. officials rec- there is some truth but a good deal of the no lie in the iron- ama, with an inter- side route as its main

resource and its very reason for being, has never fostered a maritime tradition of its own.

Short of Seamen

A forerunner in shipping policy, Panama became the first nation, in 1922, to rent its colors as a flag of convenience. The world's shipping register became crowded with Panamanian vessels. But Panamanians themselves rarely go to sea.

To become canal pilots, for example, Mr. Beers and Mr. Dickman had to be fully licensed ship's captains, which meant navigation experience of at least 10 years. It took them another decade as pilots on the canal before they were permitted to handle the largest class of ships. Of the 202 canal pilots, only two are Panamanians. Panama opened its first nautical elementary school just two years ago. It is still far from training lockmasters, towboat captains or ship's engineers.

Over the years, the canal company has turned maintenance

over to Panamanians—of 13,500 employees, only 3,500 are U.S. nationals—but operation itself has remained largely in U.S. hands.

How complex and critical this operational side is became apparent—even to untrained eyes—as the Albert Maersk spent 10 hours transiting the 50 miles from Pacific to Atlantic waters.

To begin with, Captain Tage Nielsen had to surrender his ship's command. By U.S. law, applied equally to traversing Chinese or Soviet vessels, the pilot must be given full control to protect the ship and the waterway.

"It's the only place in the world where the pilot takes over," Mr. Beers explained with pride. "Everywhere else, you're only an adviser. The only other occasion the pilot relieves the captain is the moment when the ship's bow crosses the sill of a drydock."

Mr. Beers, a heavy-set Bostonian of 48 who has traveled this route "well over a thousand times," said the question of authority is not always easy. "Every now and then I've had to put a

foreign captain straight on who's the boss. We can't take any gambling or guessing around here. It may be the difference between sinking or not."

As Mr. Beers talked, he stood high on the navigation bridge, rising 12 floors above the water level, but even so the stacks of containers prevented him from seeing the bow. There was none of the thumping and pitching a landlubber associates with a freighter. Instead, with all the accoutrements of modern technology, it floated with the silence of a limousine. Some 60 flags, arranged like a well-composed wine cellar in neat pigeonholes, seemed the last leftover of a sailing age displaced by computers and radar.

As the first set of locks, at Miraflores, loomed up, Mr. Beers began calling out curt commands which were repeated by Capt. Nielsen. "Steady," "Stop engine," "Thrust to port," "Stop thrust." The first mate, in turn, phoned them down to the engine room where fuel was rationed to two

bolers the size of an apartment house.

Pilot Dickman took up position on starboard with a radio transmitter to instruct the men operating the locomotives, the towboats and the locks. It would not be an easy passage, he said. The Albert's beam measured 101 feet. With a lock width of 110 feet, there would be little room for mistakes.

With the locks only minutes away, a burst of activity flared up around the ship. A canal company launch delivered 30 line handlers loaded with heavy hawsers, who took up positions fore and aft. Then a towboat with a rubber-covered nose began to nudge the Albert to line it up with the lock entrance. There was little the ship could do itself for the next hour.

A Clumsy Giant

A swift and compliant vessel on the high seas, it had become a clumsy and helpless giant, ready to ram into the locks or tear open its sides at the smallest error.

"If I had to stop her dead it would take a hundred feet," said Mr. Beers. But there weren't a hundred feet left between the ship's bow and the "jaws," the name for the heavy concrete walls that give access to the locks.

As the ship started inching toward the first chamber, water spouted from the jaw walls onto the hull "to make her slippery in case of impact," Mr. Dickman said, "and to reduce the heat."

On both sides of the bow, line handlers threw their cables to four electric locomotives, the "mules," along the locks, and Mr. Dickman radioed their drivers to start pulling. Pilots like to compare putting a ship into a lock to pushing a cork into a bottle. If there is no driving force, the pressure of the ship's displacement can push it back out again.

More cables went flying aft to two miles ready to brake the ship and hold it steady in the middle. Nevertheless, the hull kept veering awkwardly close to the concrete walls. Radio instructions from the ship were re-

peated over and over again.

As the hull lightly touched the wall, there was a wrench from the locomotives and the ship straightened again. "Dammit, those guys couldn't hear the radio," snapped Mr. Dickman. "A little thing like that and something can really go wrong."

It took only eight minutes for the culverts in the floor and walls to fill up the chambers and push out 47,000 metric tons almost 50 feet up above sea level. Then the lock gates split open and swung back on the same bearings they were hinged on 63 years ago. Up in the lockhouse they like to boast that the only change made since the canal was built is the chrome put on the brass valve handles so they no longer need polishing.

The first set of valves had closed and the Albert Maersk would have five more chambers to go. There would be 37 other ships passing before midnight.

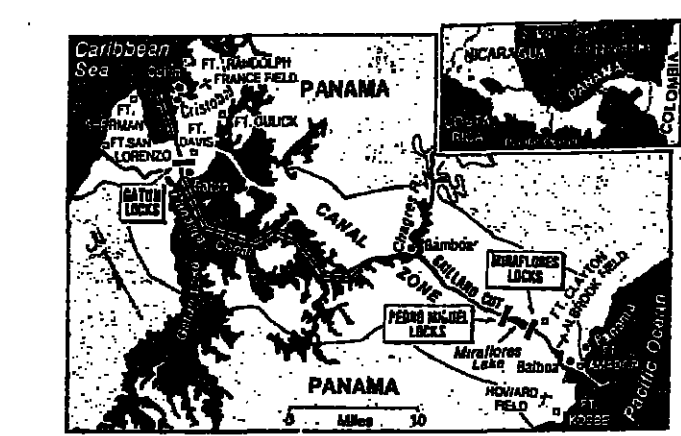
It was in the Gaillard Cut, right through the spine of the Continental Divide, that the sense of the canal became strongest. On both sides rose the walls of the man-made canyon trapping the soggy jungle heat.

Almost lost in the rock wall stood a plaque dedicated to the labor gangs who had drilled, hauled and blasted their way through more than 12 kilometers of solid basalt to dig the trench.

"This canal is a very beautiful thing," said Capt. Nielsen, offering ice water to combat the heat. "I first traveled through it in 1947, and I never had a spot of trouble. I can't forget, though, that there were separate water fountains then for whites and for the blacks who worked here."

In the narrow cut, traffic had become one way only and Mr. Beers lined up the bow to prepare for a sharp turn at Balboa. "Suez was easy," said Mr. Beers, who had sailed the high seas before coming to Panama. "Just a ditch in the sand. All you had to do is stay in the middle, and if you hit the side, nothing much would happen. If you do that here you have a hole in your ship."

A few years ago, for example,



The New York Times

a Chinese crew misinterpreted a pilot's order, hit the bank and sank with rice cargo and all, he said. The crew was saved.

When Mr. Beers and Mr. Dickman came to work on the canal, they recalled, it was considered the top of their profession. Expertise, unlike that of other ports, required piloting, ship-handling, knowing the peculiar winds, fogs, currents, the stages of the tide, the hydraulic suction and the unique interaction among tow boats, locomotives and locks.

Lower Qualifications

Until recently, it took 19 months before they could do a lockage on their own, and 11 1/2 years to take a ship like the Albert Maersk with more than a 100-foot beam.

Now, they say, the job is falling behind by industry standards. The annual pay of \$42,000 for a top pilot is no longer as good and the canal company has lowered qualifications to gain recruits. A master can become a top pilot after 9 1/2 years. The political uncertainty that has surrounded the future of the canal is causing a high turnover among specialists, including pilots, which worries company officials.

Mr. Beers is not sure if he is staying on himself. "I am not worried about losing my job, because we are indispensable. If something were to happen and we walked off, Panama would

be in a terrible fix. They would get a few ships through, but the place would be wrecked in six months."

But like so many others working on the canal, Mr. Beers said the climate of uncertainty is affecting his morale. The company training program at the moment is preparing some 12 new pilots for the job. The canal industrial training school has about 200 pupils, more than half of them citizens of Panama. But the company personnel office laments that Panama's population of 1.7 million does not offer a wide enough range of skills. To run the canal, the office says, it takes 1,754 different types of jobs.

On board the Albert Maersk, a strong breeze was coming in from the Atlantic after more than nine hours on the waterway. The ship had passed through six lock chambers and was showing thick black lines, like birthmarks, on its sides. It cost almost \$25,000 in tolls, but if it had gone around Cape Horn it would have cost 10 more days and \$150,000 in fuel alone.

As the pilots prepared to leave, Capt. Nielsen turned on the radar, getting ready for the open sea. Would it worry the captain if the canal passed into Panamanian hands?

"It's a beautiful thing, this canal," he repeated. "I can see why Panama wants it. But I don't care a damn who operates it, as long as the same high standards are maintained."

Visit Is Linked With Politics at Home

Barre's Mission in U.S.: French Trade, Polishing Image

Jim Hoagland

5 (WP).—The knowing t and the cigarette from lower lip are quint-Gaul, straight from a in publicity still. But Barre is France's Prime not an actor, and the smoke these days is English cigarette rather uloise.

described "square man round body," the roly- arre goes to Washing- se. It is another sign that the two-day offi- s intended in part to Barre's image for a state that loved to dington under Charles

is a 58-year-old pro- economies catapulted the minister's chair a is the man President eard d'Estatling has m back the Socialist- coalition that is now take power here in assembly elections in

is prickly De Gaulle, d d'Estatling views a log from Washington nage for his political ervatives and cen- r campaign to convince the Communist threat? y and reciprocity.

be doubly true if the inistration—which has siderably toward Mr. staling and Mr. Barre eeing—makes an ex- ouncement granting U.S. landing rights to

the British-French supersonic Concorde jetliner shortly after Mr. Barre's visit.

In an ironic reversal of his service for De Gaulle a decade ago in the Common Market Commission, where he slammed American monetary and trade policy with a gusto appreciated by the general, Mr. Barre has helped cement the new relationship between Paris and Washington.

He is on good personal terms with Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, whose financial orthodoxy and fevered attention to money supply Mr. Barre shares, and with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who recently called Mr. Barre "solid" in a conversation with President Carter.

But Mr. Barre goes to Washington not only to boost his image as a power on the international scene and to discuss Concorde once again, but also to conduct some serious business on trade.

He will tell Mr. Carter, Mr. Blumenthal and the other officials he is to meet that there is a strong danger of protectionism sweeping Europe unless the international rules of trade are adjusted. And his talks will dwell on ways in which the United States and West Germany can help France break its continuing recession, which keeps inflation at a 10 per cent annual rate and unemployment hovering above the politically sensitive one million mark.

He is likely to spell out in some detail for the first time his thoughts on the need for "organized free trade" to head off

a new wave of protectionism and a trade war on the scale of the 1930s. Mr. Barre wants stronger American support for the dollar in foreign exchange markets, a quiet system to protect European markets from continuing German increases of cheap imports like Japanese steel and Third-World textiles and shoes, and agreements from other developed countries not to let imports from France slip below traditional percentages.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sold the relatively unknown Mr. Barre to the French public as "France's best economist" when he named him to replace Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac as Prime Minister last August. His authority damaged by an open revolt by Mr. Chirac and the Gaullists led by the leftist surge, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing promised voters that Mr. Barre would whip inflation and turn the economy around in time for the 1978 elections.

Mixed Results

Mr. Barre has had mixed economic results. A three-month price and wage freeze helped shave three percentage points off the inflation rate, but his limited austerity plans have not improved the unemployment totals.

With the election campaign heating up, he and the President have had to abandon their previously sacrosanct commitment to a balanced budget. For the last three years, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's governments have submitted balanced budgets and then later requested supplemental al-

locations that put the budgets in deficit. Rather than risk restricting the economy before the March voting, Mr. Barre last week announced a national budget that will run a \$2-billion deficit.

Mr. Barre has in fact been more successful in the political sphere. The surprising political savvy of a man who served quietly as minister of foreign trade in Mr. Chirac's cabinet before the Giscard-Chirac rupture has earned him sobriquets in the French press like "Giscard's life jacket" and "the presidential battleship."

He has tirelessly traveled across France as Prime Minister retailing the "solid" no-nonsense image that impressed Mr. Blumenthal. He enjoys playing the role of an outsider to the political intrigues of the parties, still asserting proudly that he is not a member of any party, and that he is still a "virginal figure" in politics.

He emphasizes his identification with ordinary, "prudent" middle-class French men and women, especially those of the provinces, rather than with the highly politicized population around him in Paris.

"Paris does not reflect France," he often reminds aides. "The Socialist and Communist promises are just too good to be true and the average people of this country will not be fooled."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears to be counting heavily on Mr. Barre's presence to hold a fire to six-year-old slice of the electorate fed up enough with the

traditional luminaries of the 20-year-old ruling coalition to vote for, and give victory to, the left.

Mr. Barre himself dates his emergence as a national figure only from May when he took the Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand in a nationally televised debate.

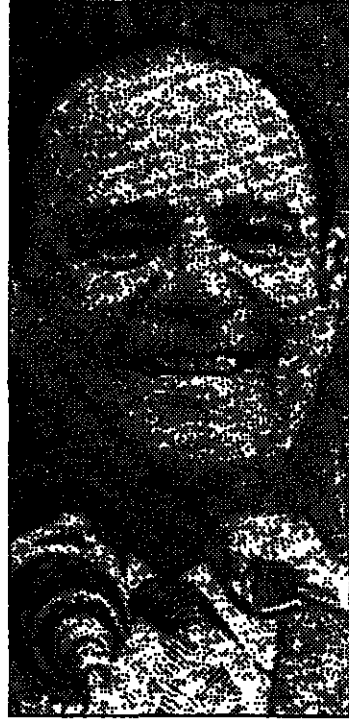
Mr. Mitterrand lost the presidency to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by less than one per cent of the vote in 1974, would be the man most likely to replace Mr. Barre at the head of the Cabinet if the left wins in March, and is generally considered one of the fastest mouths around on the French debating track.

Sitting back with the jovial smile on his face that has helped bring him the nickname "Babar," after the happy elephant hero of a series of children's books, Mr. Barre hit Mr. Mitterrand with a softly delivered but effective barrage of facts and arguments that dented the Socialist leader's television approval ratings.

But recently, Mr. Barre has turned pugnacious on the campaign trail, shouting down union leaders in street confrontations and trying to get across the message that he, like any good Frenchman, has limits beyond which he will not be pushed.

A national public opinion poll published last week showed, however, that Mr. Barre's approval rate has slipped one point since he moved deeper into the political fray this summer.

To some extent, Mr. Barre is also valuable to the President as a bridge to the Gaullists and Mr.



Raymond Barre

Chirac. After some early squabbling and cross words in public, Mr. Barre and Mr. Chirac have come to a private understanding, and are much closer politically than they indicate in public.

Mr. Barre's political adeptness has raised questions among political observers about his future ambitions, which he denies exist. With the next presidential election set for 1981 and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac poised for a struggle that could damage each of them irretrievably, Mr. Barre appears to many observers to be building a strong base that could serve himself as well as the President.

NATO Member States Urged To Boost Defense Budgets

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP).—Senior officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are assessing the results of a unique exercise to make Cabinet members of alliance member governments aware of the growing East-West strategic imbalance and the implications that they spell for future national defense budgets.

Between March and July, the chairman of NATO's Military Committee, accompanied by the head of NATO's Intelligence Section, Danish Gen. Erik Fournais, gave a series of secret presentations to NATO government ministers.

It was the first time such an exercise has been undertaken, according to well-placed defense sources here. The main "target" in each case was the premier and finance minister in each capital—plus a handful of other Cabinet members whose responsibility might have a bearing on defense issues.

Missile Deployment

Using photographic material taken from U.S. satellites, the briefings showed in minute detail the deployment of ballistic missiles in the East bloc—in particular the positioning of the SS-20, the Soviet missile that can be launched from a truck or railroad platform.

The information was so refined and secret that it was of a classification the United States normally keeps for its exclusive use.

NATO sources say that the briefings were of a caliber supe-

rior even to the classification given to information considered by the Defense Planning Committee.

The motive for such revelations to government heads and their most senior colleagues is obvious: to make them aware of the East bloc's arms buildup in the hope this will be taken into account at a time when alliance governments are seeking ways to reduce expenditures.

Officials here claim that the briefings were a "great success." Because of the secrecy surrounding the sessions, no information is available about what, if any, precise effect the lectures might have had on various Cabinets. NATO experts say that tangible results have already been shown and they are hopeful of more in the future.

Atomic Plant Protest Is Staged in Sweden

BARSBERG, Sweden, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—A crowd estimated at 15,000 persons from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland yesterday marched in a peaceful protest against a nuclear plant near this town in southwest Sweden, march organizers said.

The protesters seek to shut the nuclear power plant, which, they fear, could threaten the safety of the area. The plant, between Malmoe and Landskrona, is only 13 miles from Copenhagen.

Is More Americans Travel Abroad, Calls for Wider Consular Service Increase

Rebecca Leet

TON (NYT).—In the i-pana-and-morning- of the State Depart- ments Foreign Ser- does not make his olding the hands of nus abroad, visiting nus jailed overseas ; around to turn up ale retiree's Social sk.

it, some officers as- he Consular Service Department's non- ranch which assists U.S. tourists and who go abroad each sh the job with all am of a gourmet hamburger joint.

are indications that nts the State Depart- le upgrading the ser- status of what has reated as the depart- hild.

te Fassel, D-Fla, f the House Inter- operations subcom- been pushing for

changes in the consular service for several years.

Now other members of Congress are picking up on his interest, prompted in part by pressure from parents whose teenagers are languishing in foreign jails, by the dissatisfaction of some U.S. travelers, and by bad publicity the department received recently for its handling of three instances of Americans disappearing in Ecuador.

In July, Congress signaled its increased interest by elevating the head of consular affairs, Barbara Watson, to the position of an assistant secretary of state and by approving more money for consular and passport personnel.

The demand for consular services has increased steadily as more Americans have traveled overseas. During the '60s, about 11 million Americans a year went to foreign countries, while 13 years later close to 25 million did. Although the effects of the oil embargo and economic recession have reduced overseas travel in recent years, travel experts expect the number of Americans going abroad this year will surpass

the approximately 22.4 million of last year.

More significant, the kind of American traveling to foreign nations is changing. No longer is it just the international businessman or the rich jetsetter. Americans abroad now are increasingly the younger or more elderly travelers who are either less able to care for themselves or more likely to encounter difficulties.

Last year, for example, almost a million Americans under 30 received passports, as did almost a half-million over 60—a 23 per cent increase over the number of passports issued to older Americans in 1975.

The resulting problems are predictable. Older travelers have more of a tendency to become ill overseas or to die—an estimated 10,000 Americans will die in foreign countries next year, requiring consular officers to prepare reports on the death, arrange for shipment of the body home or for burial, and take care of details relating to any estate.

The younger travelers have a tendency to wander into out-of-the-way places—such as the

edges of the Amazon jungle, where two Americans disappeared in Ecuador last year.

A glance at air travel records shows the shift toward more Americans traveling to less traditional tourist spots: Last year 65,449 Americans disembarked in Africa, excluding South Africa, compared to only 31,000 three years before; 26,400 Americans in Ecuador against only 15,800 three years earlier; 18,200 to India, against 15,900.

In contrast, the number of Americans who landed in France in 1976 dropped to 288,400 from the 313,400 who had gone there three years before.

Most of the actions taken within the Consular Service in recent years to help Americans traveling and living abroad have been to help those in prison.

In 1972, there were 600 Americans in jail abroad. Last year there were 2,000—80 per cent of whom were arrested on drug-related charges.

State Department actions on behalf of the youths are the result of public pressure—brought by the often comfortably middle-class parents whose children

are locked up in South America or the Middle or Far East.

The newest consular program for these jailed Americans will begin Oct. 1, when American consulates can begin to lend jailed Americans money to buy meals and medicines. In many impoverished foreign countries, local jailers do not provide meals but leave that responsibility to prisoners' families.

Bread and Water

As a result, for example, an American imprisoned in Morocco found that the only food provided for him was a cup of warm water and a piece of bread once a day. Under the new program, the consular officer could lend him money to buy meals or give him dietary supplements like high-energy food bars.

"There are parts of the world where the authorities feel there is no obligation to feed the prisoners, where the local society, traditionally the family, brings food to the prison. If your family is 3,000 miles away, you have a problem," says Miss Watson's assistant, Robert Hennemeyer, in explaining the program.

In the past, consular officers,

wives of consular officers, have been doing this on their own when the prison populations were very small. The prison population has just boomed and it's not something we can handle as individual charity any more," Mr. Hennemeyer said.

The Consular Service also instituted a policy of having a consular officer visit each jailed American at least once a month. In some countries, this means the only U.S. consular officer may spend four days, round-trip, in a vehicle bumping along dirt roads and over mountains. In the meantime, someone else from the embassy must tend to the other consular duties.

In at least one country, however, the prisoners are brought to the consulate. In the Soviet Union, U.S. prisoners are brought in monthly from Siberia by train—a three-day ride one-way—to the U.S. consulate for the visit because U.S. officials are not allowed in Siberia.

In reaction to a recent protest, the Consular Service plans to ask the FBI or hire an outside consultant to look at its procedures for dealing with reports of missing persons, Miss Watson said.

The Consular Service got what Miss Watson and some others believe was an undeserved black eye this year when the Washington Star and then NBC ran lengthy stories on how the State Department handled the disappearance of three Americans in Ecuador last year. The department's approach and attitude toward the disappearances were the subject of congressional hearings last summer.

Some have suggested that consular officers should be trained in basic questioning and investigatory techniques to assist them in looking into cases of missing Americans and others have suggested the State Department should have investigators on the payroll ready to search for those who disappear abroad.

Miss Watson and Mr. Hennemeyer point out, however, that most of the 4,000 Americans who "disappear" abroad each year are "found" quickly.

16 Missing

"Almost all are found within a few days by the local consular officer, who has a regular routine [for checking]. We figure there is a hard core of 16 world-

wide we cannot find," Mr. Hennemeyer said.

That compares, Miss Watson notes, to the 5,200 people missing "right here in the United States with all the highly sophisticated apparatus at our disposal, and the FBI . . ."

Miss Watson said she believes the Consular Service is doing as much as it can, given the congressional mandate under which it operates and its staffing limitations.

There are, she notes, 350 Foreign Service posts in 118 countries around the world and 163 of those stations have only one or two consular officers to handle the duties ranging from issuing immigrant and travel visas helping Americans who fall ill, are imprisoned or die abroad, to acting as a clearinghouse for Americans living overseas who need help with absentee voting, lost Social Security checks and other governmental affairs.

In an effort to find out what changes are necessary to improve the service, Rep. Fassel has urged the secretary of state to do a comprehensive review of consular functions and report his findings by Dec. 1.

Commodity Market— Expected Increase in U.S. Supply Money Unnerving to Traders

By Carl Gewirtz

Sept. 11 (CMT)—A expected rise in the U.S. supply last week unnerved money markets. Prices in the dollar market were marked down by a point on a futures market in the Federal Reserve Bank and a point in the short-term interest rates. Analysts estimate that Eurobond secondary market prices will be further halved by a further half-point. However, such uncertainty about future funds.

Money market is expected to be the focus of the Fed's policy. Fed has not yet paid attention to weekly to concentrate on long-term rates. It is a signal that the Fed is in much condition than recent indicators have suggested.

As shown by the performance in the secondary market, lesser quality issues have not been in such demand despite the allure of high 9-per-cent coupons. Redpath Industries sold \$25 million of 12-year paper at par but ended the week at 98 1/2 on the market. Light Services of Brazil, which sold \$50 million on seven-year notes at par.

Currently on offer, in addition to the Coal and Steel loans, are: Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, guaranteed by France, is seeking \$75 million for 12 years with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to 9 1/2 years. The terms are equal to those offered by the Coal and Steel Community and are therefore considered aggressive. Although France carries the coveted triple-A rating, the Eurobond market has accorded recent French issues less than triple-A conditions. Outstanding French paper currently yields 8.40 per cent.

It is particularly noteworthy that in this effort to re-establish its access to triple-A terms, the French have called on two non-French banks to lead manage the issue: Union Bank of Switzerland and Deutsche Bank, which is running the books. The only leading French bank invited into the management group was Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

• National International Corp., guaranteed by the triple-B-rated parent U.S. petroleum firm, is seeking \$30 million for seven years with a coupon of 8 per cent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to six years.

• Denki Kagaku Kogyo, a Japanese chemical company guaranteed by the nation's largest commercial bank Dai Ichi Kangyo, is seeking \$30 million for five years with a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent.

• Western Mining of Australia, which is expected to be launched tomorrow, will be seeking \$40 million for 15 years at 9 per cent.

• Industrialization Fund of Finland, \$25 million for 10 years at 8 1/4 per cent.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Harvest pressure whittled an average of 20 cents off soybean futures prices last week, but wheat and corn deliveries scored healthy gains on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat deliveries, benefiting from an anticipation of increased export activity, advanced 10 cents from the levels posted a week earlier. Corn futures prices rose about seven cents, while oats were narrowly mixed.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, where trading was only moderately active, livestock futures advanced modestly. Pork bellies were mixed, however, and shell eggs values dropped substantially. The beginning of soybean harvesting in parts of the Midwest triggered a downward spiral that resulted in a 30 1/4-cent loss in the current September option. Also depressing levels in the complex were Department of Agriculture reports showing improved crop conditions in the Midwest and a sharp decline in the amount of beans suspected for export.

In addition, speculative selling was generated by the belief that forthcoming private and government estimates of this year's soybean production would be even larger than earlier projections. Soybean oil losses ranged from \$4.50 to a cent in a deferred contract to \$12.30 in the current delivery. Meal prices were moderately lower, with nearby months declining about one cent a pound.

At the end of the week, soybeans were 19 to 30 1/4 cents a bushel lower than the previous week's close, with the September contract at \$11 3/4; wheat advanced 9 3/4 to \$11 3/4, September 231 3/4; corn was up 6 to 7 1/2, September 132 3/4; oats were 3 lower to 1 1/2 higher, September 115 1/4; soybean meal dropped 4.50 to 12.30, September 124.30, and feed broilers were 3 points lower to 35 higher, September 40.37.

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene An Adjustment for the Summer Doldrums?

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT)—In the confusion over many conflicting economic statistics issued during the summer months, a deepening sense of caution has arisen among investors and some business analysts, as well as an excessive level of concern about the apparently negative aspects of the current scene.

"We ought to have a large seasonal adjustment factor for the summer doldrums," one leading New York bank economist missed the other day in discounting many of the adverse economic developments that surfaced over the last three months in a virtual repetition of the experience of the last two years.

Because of the advanced age of the business recovery, there has been a tendency to accent every negative economic report and overlook all of the positive forces—and the most constructive development that has been largely ignored has been the recent improvement in the nation's general inflation picture.

Inflation Moderates
The bulge in the price indexes that arose after last winter's fuel and food problems was largely corrected in the June-July-August figures for both the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. The high rate of inflation has not been swept away, but it has moderated and may continue to do so for some months ahead. Though it may prove to be relatively short-lived, the improvement is a welcome reality that ought to aid the economy's rebound to stronger health in the remaining months of 1977.

The most impressive recent development," said Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, "is the improving inflation picture. The three months ended in August showed a decline of nearly 3 per cent in the wholesale price index, the biggest decline in two and one-half years."

The third-quarter survey of the American Statistical Association also noted a slightly better tone in the economy, as compared with the predictions by its 37 business, academic and government economists during the previous quarter. They now expect the price level to rise by 5.8 per cent this year over 1976, rather than 5.8 per cent as indicated in the earlier survey, and real economic growth to be 5 per cent instead of 4.8.

The good news on the inflation front was contained in the decline of seven-tenths of 1 per cent for wholesale prices during June, followed by an easing of one-tenth of a point in July and an increase of a smaller amount for August. The big drop in farm and food prices resulting from another bumper crop accounted for the overall reversal of that key price index.

The trend in the consumer price index, which reflects still-rising costs of services and a broad universe of goods, has not been as encouraging, but at least the latest increases have not been as dramatic as they were earlier this year, when a double-digit pattern was seen. After rising six-tenths of 1 per cent in both May and June, the con-

sumer price index eased to a gain of four-tenths of a point in July, the latest reported month.

There is considerable inflationary momentum in the economy that will have to be monitored carefully. It is coming from the services sector, from labor costs, the very moderate productivity gains and from prospective price costs as they arise out of the administration's energy bill, now up for consideration in the Senate.

Those upward pressures pose a serious dilemma for the nation's economic policymakers. They will have to be extremely wary of further fiscal and monetary expansion as a means of promoting faster economic growth and reducing unemployment. Efforts to increase demand with broad fiscal-monetary stimulus could bring on a reacceleration of inflation. This should limit policy options to specific approaches in the areas of greatest joblessness.

In a gloomy assessment of the potential impact of the administration's energy proposals, Robert Genetski, an economist of the Harris Trust savings bank in Chicago, commented: "If passed in its present form, the energy bill will bring about a recession combined with double-digit inflation within the next two years."

The administration's program relies heavily on the conservation of oil and gas through extensive government regulation and taxation, and some price controls. Much of the tax revenue would be channeled back to consumers in the form of rebates, tax incentives and transfer payments.

The energy bill's opponents (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT)—Prices on the stock market plunged last week amid fears of another possible credit-tightening move by the Federal Reserve Board.

At the close of trading on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 15.24 points for the week, to 871.07. Weakness in the list in the last two trading sessions accounted for the sell-off, which more than erased the previous three sessions' gains. Since the beginning of summer, the Dow has fallen almost 70 points.

Since late July and mid-August, the Fed has moved interest rates higher in a credit-tightening endeavor designed to combat future inflationary pressures in the economy.

The possibility of further credit restrictions intensified Thursday and resulted in the Dow's loss of 8.23 points. After the close of trading Thursday, the Fed reported that the nation's money supply rose by a whopping \$3 billion in its latest statement week. On Friday the stock market's key barometer fell 11.09 points, mainly because of concern that interest rates would soon rise.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange in the abbreviated trading week fell to 70.59 million shares from 87.02 million the week before. The markets were closed Monday for Labor Day.

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As partners of industry huls made its mark in 1976



Visible proof: the 46 m beacon* of Scheelenkuhlen on the Elbe estuary

A project where close cooperation with huls already at the design stage was a precondition for success. And a good example of collaboration with industry. Not just in supplying high-quality raw materials, but indeed also in the many problems of development and materials testing, right up to market development.

In this concept of consultative co-partnership we see the main reason for our success in 1976. Thus CHEMISCHE WERKE HÜLS AG was able to increase its turnover by 18.3% to safeguard jobs and even create new ones. The number of our employees rose by 2.8%.

In this well tried way of collaboration we intend also in the future to achieve new, convincing success together with our partners.

huls Group 1976	DM mil
Group turnover	2,688
Investments	318
CHEMISCHE WERKE HÜLS AG	DM mil
Turnover	2,348
Export share	43.8%
Dividends	15.0%
Personnel costs	609
Depreciation	149
Tax and LAG	89
Employees	14,074
From the Annual Report 1976	DM mil
Fixed and cash assets	1,105
Stocks	167
Receivables	413
Liquid funds	141
Base capital	360
Reserves	385
Replacements	374
Liabilities	303
Long term	369
Short term	369

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Euromarket

SPORTS

College Football

from Page 8) years at 9 per cent. Italian electricity expected to tap the month for \$100 million will be the first in a series of bond issues and managers are cautiously optimistic.

...they envisage a sinking fund to amortize the debt over four years. Now, loans carry no sinking fund and in one step at final

...to tap the market and saving institutions. It plans to issue bonds at the end of a sinking fund will be its medium-term market and to allocate the dollar resources to complete for export business in French market.

...of quarter will also see a substantial flow of Japanese funds to Japan. Bank of Tokyo \$80 million in convertible bonds. Paperboard and Toshiba convertible bonds to be three convertible bonds denominated in marks: 50 million DM for Canon and 35 for Kurume Electric. Bank of Tokyo is expected to

arrange a private placement of 35 million DM in straight debt.

On the equity side, Q.P. Corp. will sell \$12 million of European depositary receipts, Daiwa Bank \$10 million, Konishiroku Photo \$10 million and Komatsu Forklift \$15 million.

In addition, six issues totaling 230 million Swiss francs will be floated in Switzerland. For example, Delmida, Swiss Color & Chemicals, Talsi Corp., All Nippon Airways and Kansai Paint. Meiji Seika Kaisha and Sekisui Prefs will issue convertible paper in Swiss francs.

Currently on offer is a \$20-million, 20-year convertible loan for Sumitomo Electric, which is to carry a coupon of 8 per cent. Mitsui Real Estate just completed a \$20-million, 15-year convertible loan at par with a coupon of 6 per cent. Like other recent Japanese convertibles, it fell to a steep discount of 96 1/2, reflecting the market's dissatisfaction with a coupon considered too low.

Two private placements have been announced in the dollar market. East Asiatic Co. of Denmark sold \$15 million of five-year notes at par with a coupon of 7 7/8 per cent and Udevala, the state-owned Swedish shipping company, sold \$23 million of seven-year notes at par with a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent.

The calendar in the Euromarket is looking quite full. However, Frankfurt bankers expect domestic short-term interest rates to fall later this month, benefiting from the recent monetary easing whose impact has been delayed due to the mid-month tax payment date. Once that hurdle is cleared, bankers expect cash-money to ease to around 3 1/2 per cent from the current 4 per cent and they anticipate this downward shift will enhance the appeal of DM denominated bonds. The World Bank is currently

offering 200 million DM of eight-year paper carrying a coupon of 8 per cent. Pricing is expected to be at a slight discount of 99 1/2. The terms compare favorably with a domestic government issue which is expected to offer the same coupon for a 10-year maturity.

At the same time, the World Bank is arranging a private placement of 150 million DM of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 per cent and an expected issue price of 99 1/2.

Austria's Grossedank Bank is seeking 100 million for five years at 5 1/2 per cent.

At the longer end of the market, France's Credit National is raising 150 million DM in a 10-year loan carrying a coupon of 8 per cent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to eight years.

The calendar for the rest of the month is composed mostly of what bankers call "event" borrowings, such as Argentina, which is seeking 100 million DM for seven years with a coupon of 1 1/2 per cent.

Malaysia, whose high reserves and relatively low level of inflation

apparently impressed the managers, sold 100 million DM of eight-year paper last week at 99 with a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent, down from the 8 3/4 per cent initially envisaged. However, other bankers attributed the coupon cut to Malaysia's insistence on being seen to borrow at the same terms as Singapore recently did. In any event, the Malaysian notes ended the week at 97 1/2-98.

Barometer Yields*

U.S. Dollar Bonds (week ended Sept. 8)	
Institutional	8.03%
Long term	8.19%
Industrial, long term	7.77%
Canadian dollar, medium term	8.51%
French franc, long term	11.21%
Unit of Account, long term	8.15%

*Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week ended Sept. 9 (millions of dollars)	
Total	\$488.0
Credit	\$318.0
Debit	\$170.0



HANGING ON—Mark Cramer (48), an Oregon linebacker, is carried into the end zone as Jeff Fyburn, Georgia's quarterback, scores a touchdown in a 27-16 Georgia victory.

East

Army	24, Massachusetts 10.
Colgate	23, Rutgers 6.
Davidson	20, Fordham 17.
Lehigh	49, Connecticut 9.
Maine	13, Lafayette 10.
Navy	21, The Citadel 2.
New Hampshire	27, Holy Cross 14.
Northwestern	21, Rhode Island 12.
Notre Dame	10, Pittsburgh 9.
So. Illinois	24, Temple 28.

South

Alabama	24, Mississippi 13.
Auburn	21, Arizona 10.
California	27, Tennessee 17.
Florida	23, Duke 16.
Georgia	27, Oregon 16.
Grambling	41, Alcorn 12.
Jacksonville	24, Alabama A & M 9.
Kent State	27, Tulane 9.
Louisville	30, Illinois 9.
Ohio	49, Marshall 17.
South Carolina	17, Georgia Tech. 9.
Tulsa	25, Wake Forest 12.
Wake Forest	24, Furman 10.
West Virginia	34, Richmond 9.

Midwest

Arkansas	31, Texas 29.
Ball State	43, Toledo 3.
Baylor	27, Grand Valley 6.
Cincinnati	41, San. Louis 10.
Dayton	40, Butler 13.
Iowa	24, Northwestern 9.
Kent State	23, Illinois 9.
Michigan	31, Purdue 14.
Minnesota	27, Missouri 10.
Southern Cal.	27, Missouri 10.
Washington	19, Nebraska 10.
Wisconsin	20, Indiana 14.

Southwest

Arkansas	33, New Mexico State 10.
Oklahoma	25, Vanderbilt 22.
Oklahoma	24, Tulsa 17.
N. Texas	41, Texas-El Paso 10.
Rice	31, Idaho 10.
SMU	45, TCU 21.
Texas	44, Boston Coll. 9.
Texas Tech.	25, Kansas 14.
Texas Tech	17, Baylor 7.

West

Air Force	9, Wyoming 6.
Brigham Young	39, Kansas 17.
Cal Lutheran	25, San Diego 17.
Colorado	27, Stanford 21.
Mississippi	41, San. Louis 10.
Montana	31, No. Dakota 7.
Nevada-Las Vegas	12, Montana 12.
San Diego	24, Fullerton 17.
Utah	22, San Jose St. 10.

The U.S. Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

continue to emphasize the need to encourage the development of new sources of energy supplies through tax incentives and the decontrol of prices. That, however, does not appear to be a route that the administration or the Congress wants to take.

The ultimate outcome of the legislation is still clouded, and its adoption may be some time in the future. Its passage through the Senate may be considerably difficult and it could emerge in

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	220 015 001-3 15 1
Chicago	004 015 002-10 14 3
San Francisco	000 015 001-10 14 3
Los Angeles	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Diego	000 015 001-10 14 3
Philadelphia	000 015 001-10 14 3
Pittsburgh	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cincinnati	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cleveland	000 015 001-10 14 3
St. Louis	000 015 001-10 14 3
Atlanta	000 015 001-10 14 3
Montreal	000 015 001-10 14 3
Baltimore	000 015 001-10 14 3
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Atlanta	000 015 001-10 14 3
Montreal	000 015 001-10 14 3
Baltimore	000 015 001-10 14 3
Washington	000 015 001-10 14 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000 015 001-10 14 3
Chicago	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Francisco	000 015 001-10 14 3
Los Angeles	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Diego	000 015 001-10 14 3
Philadelphia	000 015 001-10 14 3
Pittsburgh	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cincinnati	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cleveland	000 015 001-10 14 3
St. Louis	000 015 001-10 14 3
Atlanta	000 015 001-10 14 3
Montreal	000 015 001-10 14 3
Baltimore	000 015 001-10 14 3
Washington	000 015 001-10 14 3

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	000 015 001-10 14 3
Chicago	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Francisco	000 015 001-10 14 3
Los Angeles	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Diego	000 015 001-10 14 3
Philadelphia	000 015 001-10 14 3
Pittsburgh	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cincinnati	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cleveland	000 015 001-10 14 3
St. Louis	000 015 001-10 14 3
Atlanta	000 015 001-10 14 3
Montreal	000 015 001-10 14 3
Baltimore	000 015 001-10 14 3
Washington	000 015 001-10 14 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000 015 001-10 14 3
Chicago	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Francisco	000 015 001-10 14 3
Los Angeles	000 015 001-10 14 3
San Diego	000 015 001-10 14 3
Philadelphia	000 015 001-10 14 3
Pittsburgh	000 015 001-10 14 3
Cincinnati	000 015 001-10 14 3
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Atlanta	000 015 001-10 14 3
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Baltimore	000 015 001-10 14 3
Washington	000 015 001-10 14 3

Real Madrid Changeover

MADRID, Sept. 11 (AP)—Miljan Miljanic, Yugoslav soccer coach of Real Madrid, presented his resignation and the club, after accepting it, named Luis Molowny, a former Madrid team player, to replace him.

More Sports News
On Page 13

American Exchange Options

Option	Price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
Call	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Put	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Chicago Options Table

Option	Price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
Call	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Put	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

NYSE Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Change
Indust.	57.82	56.55	56.56	-0.75
Transp.	40.98	40.10	40.10	-0.72
Util.	41.80	41.50	41.50	-0.08
Finance	34.28	34.00	34.00	-0.17
Composite	53.85	53.74	53.74	-0.58

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Change
Am O M	22.00	21.50	21.50	-0.25
Ind. Ind	27.00	26.50	26.50	-0.25
Transp.	22.00	21.50	21.50	-0.25
Util.	21.00	20.50	20.50	-0.25
Finance	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.25
Composite	21.00	20.50	20.50	-0.25

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank	Price	Change
BayBank	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of America	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of New York	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of Montreal	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of Toronto	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the South	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the West	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the East	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the North	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the Middle	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the South	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the West	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the East	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the North	28 1/2	1/2
Bank of the Middle	28 1/2	1/2

The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

A working conference for businessmen, in Paris, 20-21 October, sponsored jointly by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.

Every well-managed international company requires special skills and all the information it can get to cope with the risks of currency fluctuation and to minimize losses.

The International Herald Tribune, working closely with Forex Research, has organized this highly professional two-day seminar to expose the problems, analyze the risks, provide some realistic answers to the tough questions management must answer every day.

C. Fred Bergsten, Assistant Secretary, of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Kurt Richebacher, Executive Manager of the Dresdener Bank, Karl-Otto Poehl, of the Bundesbank, Robert Ankrom, Treasurer of Chrysler International, Jean-Francois Lepetit, Manager of the Foreign Department of the Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Roy Palmer, Vice President of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and other experts from Forex Research will participate and answer questions from the floor. Simultaneous translation throughout.

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Registration Form

(Please type, or use block letters)

Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Grand Hotel, Paris, 20 and 21 October, 1977.

Surname	
First name	
Position	
Surname	
First name	
Position	
Company	
Address	
City	
Country	
Post code	
Telex	

Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries:

Hotel Room: Please reserve double room (360 FF) single room (270 FF) for the nights of Oct. 19 and 20.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$400. or equivalent, and this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

Cheque enclosed: () Please invoice: ()

To: The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

Evert Crushes Turnbull To Take U.S. Open Title

By Neil Amdur

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (UPI)—Chris Evert is still the queen of women's tennis. And today, Jimmy Connors and Guillermo Vilas will put in their claims for the men's throne in the finals of the U.S. Open championships.

The Connors-Vilas match, their first meeting of the year, was assured yesterday when the two 25-year-old professionals won semifinal matches in straight sets.

The second-seeded Connors disposed of unseeded Corrado Barazzutti 7-5, 6-3, 7-5. The fourth-seeded Vilas, who has not taken a set off Connors in their two previous meetings but is the hottest player of the summer, advanced to his first U.S. Open final with a 6-2, 7-6, 6-2 triumph over 12th-seeded Harold Solomon.

Four-Year 'Streak'

The 22-year-old Evert collected her third straight women's singles title, joining an illustrious list of great names, by beating 12th-seeded Wendy Turnbull, 7-6, 6-2. In addition to the \$33,000 first prize, the victory extended Evert's amazing four-year string of clay-court victories to 113.

Vilas will put his own streak on the line against Connors, the defending champion. Vilas, a left-hander, has won 38 matches in a row.

Connors may have to play considerably stronger and steadier than he did yesterday to handle the top-seeded Evert. Although he dominated the net and attacked effectively against the 24-year-old Barazzutti, Connors committed a staggering total of 81 unforced errors, including 73 off the ground.

Connors destroyed Vilas, 6-2, 6-1, in the semifinals of last year's open. But Vilas has strengthened his game and toughened his competitive nature over the last year.

Some Added Sting

He appeared to have more than thoughts of offense and rankings in his mind during the Solomon match. A connor attributed to Solomon earlier in the summer, which suggested that Vilas was a "crybaby" for ducking some of the top players in tournaments, may have added some sting to Vilas's topspin strokes.

Solomon reached the semifinals with victories over Vilas Gerulaitis and Dick Stockton. But Vilas was too strong and quick, and Solomon had difficulty adjusting his strokes to wind gusts, particularly hitting against the wind.

The 12th-seeded Turnbull beat Rosie Casals, Virginia Wade and Martina Navratilova, all seeded players, en route to the final. She played Evert better than in her earlier matches, served for the first set at 5-4 but could not sub the psychological mountain that seems to set Evert apart from other rivals on the women's tour.

Two Took It 4 Times

Eight other women have won three singles titles in succession at Forest Hills, but they achieved the feat before 1968, the first year of the open era. Only Helen Jacobs and Molla Bjurstedt have taken the title four times in succession.

Connors had been nursing a pinch-nerve in her left shoulder that flared during matches with Billie Jean King and Betty Stove earlier in the week. Then, in the first set against Turnbull, the defend-

ing champion seemed unable to inspire herself mentally.

She was not making things happen from the baseline. Usually the opportunist, Evert seemed content to win points without sustained effort.

Turnbull stayed in the first set by saving 3 break points to hold serve for 2-1. She broke Evert for 4-3, helped by a double fault and two routine rallying errors, only to lose serve in the next game on her own mistakes.

Turnbull's second chance came with another break at 15 for 5-4. But the prospect of serving for the set may have been too much for the soft-spoken Turnbull, who had not taken more than three games in a set from Evert in their three previous meetings.

Evert broke her rival at love, on Turnbull's errors. The tiebreaker was anticlimactic, with Evert pushing the ball deep to Turnbull's backhand and inducing errors that wound up in a 7-3 decision.

In action at Forest Hills today, Martina Navratilova and Betty Stove, the top seeds, overcame second-set nerves to defeat three games in a set from Evert in their three previous meetings.

Richards reached the final despite the efforts of officials to keep her out of championship tennis because of the controversy over her sexual status.

The former Richard Raskind, she underwent a sex-change operation two years ago and was barred from the French, Italian and Wimbledon championships, but won a court order preventing the U.S. Tennis Association from keeping her out of the tournament here.

Schmidt Breaks Javelin Record For Women

From Wire Dispatches

FUERTE, West Germany, Sept. 11.—Käte Schmidt, a 1976 Olympic bronze medalist, today set a women's world javelin record of 69.32 meters (227 feet 5 inches) here.

Schmidt, of Los Angeles, bettered by 20 centimeters (7 7/8 inches) the record set by the Olympic champion, Ruth Fuchs, in 1976.

Fuchs did not compete at the meet here, but won the World Cup competition last weekend in Dusseldorf, with a throw of 62.36 meters. Schmidt was fourth at 59.46.

Notre Dame Rallies to Defeat Pittsburgh in College Football

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Notre Dame rallied in the fourth period to defeat defending champion Pittsburgh, and Michigan, Oklahoma and Southern California also won yesterday as the college football season started in earnest.

Dave Reeve kicked two field goals and Terry Burke ran four yards for a touchdown in the fourth period, giving Notre Dame a 19-9 triumph after Pitt led 9-3 going into the final quarter.

Pittsburgh took a 9-0 lead but its starting quarterback, Matt Cavanaugh, suffered a broken hand after he was hit by defensive end Willie Fry while completing a 12-yard touchdown pass in the first period and was sidelined for the rest of the game. He will be lost at least six weeks. Fumbles by his replacements, Tom Fawcett and Wayne Adams, led to Reeve's two fourth-period field goals.

Vanderbilt Tough

Michigan romped over Illinois, 37-9, Oklahoma edged Vanderbilt, 25-23, and Southern California beat Missouri, 27-10.

Harlan Hunsley scored on runs of 15 and 3 yards and Rick Leach threw touchdown passes of 30 and 11 yards to lead Michigan to victory. Michigan had a 20-3 lead at halftime and built it to 30-3 after three periods.

Jay Jimerson ran 19 yards and lineman Barry Burget ran 64 yards with a blocked field goal attempt as Oklahoma scored two touchdowns in the fourth period for its victory over Vanderbilt. The surprisingly tough Commodores pulled to within two points on a touchdown by Frank Morford and a two-point conversion and then had a 53-yard field goal attempt blocked down as the game ended.

Only Less Averaged

Rob Hentel passed for two touchdowns and a total of 203 yards for Southern California, which averaged its only loss of the 1976 season. Hentel threw for 193 yards in the first half and Charles White gained 155 yards rushing in the game.

Quarterback Jeff Rutledge ran eight yards for a touchdown and kicked the field goal to lead the Rebels to a 21-14 victory over the Sooners. Hentel threw for 193 yards in the first half and Charles White gained 155 yards rushing in the game.

Quarterback Jeff Rutledge ran eight yards for a touchdown and kicked the field goal to lead the Rebels to a 21-14 victory over the Sooners. Hentel threw for 193 yards in the first half and Charles White gained 155 yards rushing in the game.

Both Welsh captains—Lions standoff Phil Bennett, who drew boots for kicking the two early penalty goals rather than run, and right wing Gerald Davies for the Barbarians—ran the ball on occasion with their known skill.

Williams burst through after a lineout to score the first Barbarian try in the 50th minute. Davies converted, making it 15-6. A try by wing Gareth Evans followed quickly. Bennett missed the conversion, and then, after trouble in the scrum and a referee's lecture for Irlon Fran Cotton, two streaks surged signaled the Barbarians' comeback.

It was interrupted briefly by the Irvine lunge, which completed the Lions' 23 points. With just 11 minutes to go, Williams, Rives, Gravel, Davies and back to center Ray Gravel made it 23-10. English bull center Charles Kent charged twice to the Lions line in the more blatant of a spate of near-misses for the Barbarians. Rives finally handled twice in a movement that put McKay over in the corner: 23-14.

The Lions had never before played as a team in Britain, nor had they ever played the Barbarians. It took the queen's silver jubilee to get them together.

France Runs Score Up In Military Basketball

TEHRAN, Sept. 11 (AP)—France scored 210 points today to defeat Bangladesh, 210-42, at the 24th World Military Basketball championships here.

Observers said it may have been the highest winning score in the history of international basketball competition. The score was 100-24 at halftime.



HE QUEEN—Chris Evert shows the crowd at her trophy for winning at the U.S. Open.

Andretti Beats Lauda Italian Grand Prix

From Wire Dispatches

Italy, Sept. 11.—Mario Andretti won the Italian Grand Prix, his first victory in the Italian Grand Prix, with Niki Lauda taking second place and Jody Scheckter third.

For most of the 49 of the 24 start-to-finish. He completed 32-lap, 187-mile average speed of an hour, a race record set by Lauda by 17 seconds.

In a Shadow, took fourth was Jochen Mass, fifth Claydon and sixth was the six-wheel Ty-

Andretti confirmed that he was "discussing" his possible transfer to Ferrari next season, adding that a final decision would be made soon.

He recently said a fulltime engagement with Ferrari in Formula One would hamper his business and racing activities in the United States.

In an accident related to the race, one person was killed and 14 injured when a 45-foot-high billboard at the Monza track collapsed shortly before the start of the Grand Prix.

The police said three persons were in critical condition.

Beat Barbarians, 23-14, British Rugby Festival

By Bob Donahue

Sept. 11 (UPI)—The prestigious national British Lions, launching 78 rugby season with victory over the popular club team, the Barbarians, in an unprecedented here this week.

Anglovers could not score of hard gala 1 in ideal sun and wicketman stadium Prince Charles pre-

excited full house, at the Lions at the over to the under-ans when they caught at half hour.

score was 23-14, after 15-0 at halftime, scored three tries and a, with three place-goals for the Lions difference.

addell, the Scottish more than 50 years the club's president, p later: Three tries at the Lions got the ad deserved to win.

vetan said he was have lost, but he did such was the day.

Standards

a Frenchman stood illback Andy Irvine's ed duel with Barba-

receptions. Irvine on back erratic Wil- once leaving high k and dashing it breaking stride.

to center Steve Fen- first Lions try after n, kicked a 54-yard at the Lions ahead

in Achieves on Record

Sept. 11 (AP)—Hum- a double victory and old record in the allion international st week.

uth, former world ged Britain's Danny to take the indivi- a new world rec- 5,598 points.

to set a new mark the team event from team with 16,474



END OF A RALLY—Jeff Leonard of the Los Angeles Dodgers is out at home as catcher Don Werner of the Cincinnati Reds takes the throw from the outfield in ninth inning.

Seaver Leads Reds Past Dodgers

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Tom Seaver hit his third home run of the season to help himself to his 17th victory against 6 losses yesterday as the Cincinnati Reds pounded four Los Angeles pitchers for 13 hits in a 7-4 victory.

Seaver's homer was one of eight hits the Reds collected off loser Doug Rau, who left with one out in the fifth inning after giving up five runs. Two of the runs came on a double by George Foster, who boosted his RBI total to 133.

Phillies 3, Cardinals 1

At Philadelphia, Bob Boone doubled home a pair of runs in the fourth inning to back the

Rangers 5, Mariners 2

Rangers 7, Mariners 1

At Seattle, Tom Grievie's grand slam home run in the sixth inning powered Texas to a 7-1 second-game victory and a sweep of a doubleheader with Seattle.

At Baltimore, Doug DeCinces singled across the winning run with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning to cap a two-run rally as Baltimore beat Cleveland, 6-3.

At St. Louis, Cardinals 1

At Philadelphia, Bob Boone doubled home a pair of runs in the fourth inning to back the

pitching of Randy Lerch and give Philadelphia a 3-1 victory over St. Louis.

Lerch, who completed his first game since beating the Cardinals on July 12, scattered five hits to pick up his eighth victory against five defeats.

At Pittsburgh, Ellis Valentine hit two homers and Tony Perez and Andre Dawson one each to lead Montreal to a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

At Houston, Cesar Cedeño hit a two-run homer and Mark Lemongello and Joe Sambito combined for a three-hit shutout in Houston's 2-0 victory over San Francisco.

Lemongello, 8-14, left the game after being hit by a pitched ball in the seventh inning. He was struck on the right hand by reliever Dave Heaverly.

Braves 8, Padres 6

At Atlanta, Gary Matthews singled four times and drove in four runs, leading Atlanta to a 9-5 victory over San Diego.

At Chicago, Joel Youngblood's bloop double behind second base triggered a five-run ninth inning that lifted New York to a 7-2 victory over Chicago.

Angels 6, White Sox 1

In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Jorge Orta knocked in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single and Jim Eason hit a homer to lead Chicago to a 4-1 triumph over California.

Steve Stone scattered seven hits and allowed no earned runs in going the first seven innings for his 14th victory against 10 losses.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 1

Red Sox 8, Tigers 6

At Boston, Jim Rice, who hit two homers in the first game, knocked in his 100th run in the nightcap in sparking Boston to a 5-1, 8-6 sweep of Detroit.

Bill Campbell pitched two-thirds of an inning in the opener for his 25th save and added his 26th in the nightcap by allowing only one run in 3 1/3 innings.

Brewers 3, A's 1

At Oakland, Moose Haas, supported by homers by Cecil Cooper and Von Joshua, pitched three innings as Milwaukee scored a 3-1 victory over Oakland.

Haas had a no-hitter until Rodney Scott led off the seventh inning with a single. The rookie right-hander lost his shutout in the eighth on Wayne Gross's 18th homer. He struck out eight and walked two in evening his record at 10-10.

Royals 6, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., George Brett hit a three-run homer to cap a five-run seventh inning and lift Kansas City to a 6-3 triumph over Minnesota.

Tankards 2, Bluejays 0

At New York, Cliff Johnson hit a homer into the upper deck in left field to support Mike Torrez's three-hit pitching and pace New York to a 2-0 triumph over Toronto. Johnson's homer carried more than 450 feet.

Orioles 7, Indians 1

At Baltimore, pinch hitter Terry Crowley hit a grand-slam homer in the fifth-run eighth inning to give Baltimore a 7-1 victory over Cleveland behind the two-hit pitching of Rudy May.

At St. Louis, Cardinals 1

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski drove in five runs with a pair of homers and Steve Carlton struck out 14 to notch his 21st victory in Philadelphia's 11-4 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 4, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Dusty Baker hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning to lead Los Angeles to a 4-1 triumph over Cincinnati.

Southpaw Tommy John went the distance for the Dodgers, recording his 18th victory against 5 losses, while scattering nine hits.

Cubs 10, Mets 8

At Chicago, Gene Clines' pinch-hit home run with one out

in the ninth inning gave Chicago and relief pitcher Bruce Sutter a 10-8 victory over New York.

The Mets tied the score in the ninth on doubles by Steve Garvey and John Stearns, but Manny Trillo opened the Cubs' ninth with a walk off Bob Apodaca and reached second on George Mitterwald's sacrifice. Clines then homered on a one-and-two pitch, his third homer of the year.

Braves 8, Padres 6

At Atlanta, Jeff Burroughs drove in four runs with his 37th homer and a sacrifice fly to power Atlanta to an 8-6 victory over San Diego.

Burroughs also had two doubles in pacing a 12-hit assault against six pitchers.

Expos 2, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Andre Dawson doubled home two runs and rookie right-hander Hal Dues won his first major league game, Montreal's 2-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Dues, who joined the Expos a week ago from Quebec City in the AA-Eastern League, limited Pittsburgh to six hits in six innings. Don Stanhouse preserved the triumph with three innings of scoreless relief.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	87	55	.613	—
Boston	85	57	.599	2
Baltimore	83	59	.584	4
Detroit	87	59	.594	1 1/2
Cleveland	68	78	.465	22 1/2
Milwaukee	60	86	.411	30
Toronto	47	92	.338	33 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	86	54	.614	—
Chicago	78	62	.557	8
Texas	73	67	.520	15
Minnesota	77	65	.542	10
California	67	71	.486	20
Oakland	60	84	.417	29
Seattle	56	88	.388	33 1/2

Friday's Results

Boston 5, Detroit 1 (1st).

Seattle 8, Detroit 8 (2d).

New York 2, Toronto 5.

Baltimore 7, Cleveland 1.

Kansas City 6, Minnesota 3.

Chicago 4, California 1.

Milwaukee 3, Oakland 1.

Seattle 4, Texas 2.

Saturday's Results

Boston 7, Detroit 1.

Toronto 19, New York 3.

California 6, Chicago 1.

California 4, Milwaukee 5.

Baltimore 6, Cleveland 1.

Kansas City 10, Minnesota 1.

Texas 5, Seattle 2 (1st).

Texas 7, Seattle 1 (2d).

Sunday's Games

Toronto at New York 2.

Cleveland at Baltimore.

Kansas City at Minnesota.

Chicago at California.

Milwaukee at Oakland.

Texas at Seattle.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	88	53	.624	—
Pittsburgh	81	60	.569	7
Chicago	78	63	.553	10 1/2
St. Louis	84	58	.591	4 1/2
Montreal	58	78	.421	23
New York	55	85	.390	33

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	87	55	.613	—
Cincinnati	75	68	.524	12 1/2
Houston	71	71	.500	16
San Fran.	65	78	.455	22 1/2
San Diego	63	81	.438	26
Arizona	54	87	.382	34

Friday's Results

Chicago 10, New York 8.

Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 4.

Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Atlanta 9, San Diego 6.

Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 4.

Los Angeles 4, Cincinnati 1.

Houston 6, San Francisco 1.

Saturday's Results

New York 7, Chicago 2.

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.

Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Atlanta 9, San Diego 6.

Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 4.

Los Angeles 4, Cincinnati 1.

Houston 6, San Francisco 1.

Sunday's Games

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Montreal at Pittsburgh.

Los Angeles at Cincinnati.

San Diego at Atlanta.

New York at Chicago.

San Francisco at Houston.

